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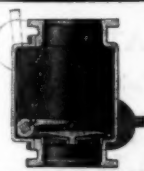
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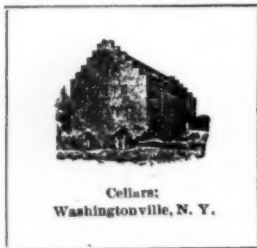
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In acquiescing in the view that surgeons at Navy hospitals are in "command" rather than in "charge" on the one hand and in the view that chiefs of bureaus are not entitled to be addressed as "admiral" on the other, Secretary Moody showed the delightful impartiality which gives both sides an opportunity to "kick." Neither point would have interfered materially with the efficiency of the Navy if it had been allowed to remain in the pigeon hole where it had rested during almost the whole of Secretary Moody's administration, but rather than give his successor the bother of going over the whole ground again, Secretary Moody, finding that the questions would not down, took them up and settled them out of hand. As to the right of staff bureau chiefs of the Navy Department to be designated by the title of "rear-admiral," the pay and allowances of which grade they are entitled to while serving in this capacity, Secretary Moody accepts the opinion of the Attorney General and holds that staff bureau chiefs are not entitled to the title of "rear admiral," and that those who are retired while serving as such are not entitled to use this title as retired officers. In a memorandum prepared by Secretary Moody and issued to the Bureau of Navigation and the Judge Advocate General of the Navy, the Secretary says: "The Attorney General having rendered an opinion (1) 'that the titles of the heads of the existing staff bureaus are positively fixed by law and are unchanged by the later legislation which confers the advanced rank and pay upon all bureau chiefs below the rank of rear admiral,' and 'that under those laws, construed in connection with the titles relating to retirement and with past usage in the Service, the designated titles of staff bureau chiefs carry over from the active list to the retired list,' and this opinion being of authority and binding upon this Department, you will prepare and submit to the Secretary such changes in the Naval Regulations and the Navy Register as will conform to this opinion."

Few Secretaries of the Navy have left the Department with as much personal knowledge of the outlying stations of the Navy as Secretary Moody. The Cavite station is really the only important one he has not visited during his incumbency and his visits may have not been of a casual or social nature, but he has made a thorough investigation, frequently in a broiling sun, which makes itself especially felt under navy yard conditions, and has seen every detail for himself. His first experience in this line was in the summer of 1902 when he visited Portsmouth, N.H., Boston, New London and the training station at Newport, besides inspecting the fleet in New London Bay. In the fall of that year he went to Charleston and Port Royal, making a thorough inspection of the latter station in accordance with the direction of Congress. In the spring of 1903 he visited the proposed sites of the naval stations in the West Indies, including the base at Culebra, and later in the season made a thorough inspection of the Norfolk yard. While with the President on the western trip in that year, he inspected the Puget Sound and Mare Island yards and in August made a thorough inspection of the New York yard. During the past winter he visited the League Island yard and in the late spring went over the ground at Guantanamo with a view to securing information on the location of the buildings there and inspected the Pensacola and New Orleans stations. The intimate knowledge of the different possessions of the Department gained by Mr. Moody will be of great value to his successor, who will have the benefit of Attorney General Moody's assistance in familiarizing himself with the details of the Navy Department.

Now that the latest revolution in San Domingo has been suppressed and orderly conditions restored, the ad-

joining republic of Hayti has become the scene of an affair which seems likely to lead to international complications of a highly annoying character. It is stated in Washington that France and Germany will demand immediate redress for the outrage upon their ministers who were pelted with stones, as they were passing the palace, by members of the palace guard and that each of these powers will send a warship to Port au Prince to enforce its demand, the United States Government having intimated that it will offer no objection. Hayti has already offered a perfunctory apology to France and Germany which has been promptly rejected as inadequate, and it is stated that the next step will be a joint demand for the summary punishment of the offenders. The trouble which culminated in the attack upon the foreign ministers dates back to the troubles in which the Bank of Hayti became involved more than a year ago, when certain French and German officials of the institution were accused of having defrauded it of \$200,000. Several of those accused were cast into prison, where they still remain in spite of demands from France and Germany for their release. The United States Government was notified more than a month ago that trouble would probably arise from an attempt to enforce that demand, and it is partly for that reason that two or three American warships have since been kept within easy reach of Port au Prince. The affair can hardly be regarded as alarming, but it affords another illustration of the instability of governments like those of Hayti and San Domingo, which are republics in little except name.

The Navy Department this week entered into an important agreement with the DeForrest Wireless Telegraph Company, whereby the Navy obtains control of five exceedingly important wireless stations and a wireless system which, it is believed, will be extremely satisfactory in every respect. Two of the wireless circuits acquired by the Navy are 1,000 miles in length. The Navy will erect wireless stations connecting the following points: Key West to Panama, 1,000 miles; Porto Rico to Key West, 1,000 miles; Guantanamo to Panama, 720 miles; Pensacola to Panama, 450 miles, and Guantanamo to Porto Rico, 600 miles. The DeForrest Company, from which the Navy Department agrees to purchase the instruments to be used at these stations, guarantees that satisfactory communication will be had with their system between the points named. The instruments are to be sold the Government at what the Navy Department regards as a most reasonable price. There were four bidders for the Navy Department contract, and, although the DeForrest bid was not the lowest, the award was made to them as a result of certain tests recently made of wireless telegraphy under the auspices of the Navy Department. Under the terms of the agreement, which is of the utmost importance to the Navy, the Navy will have the key to the DeForrest system's lines, and will work in conjunction with the company's own stations. Rear Admiral Manney brought the agreement to a successful issue for the Navy Department.

The joint Army and Navy board have, after considerable discussion on the subject, decided to postpone until the autumn meeting consideration of the question of control of wireless telegraph systems operating on the coasts of the United States. This decision is partly due to the fact that the Army members of the board are not yet prepared to make a report on account of other and more important matters which have occupied their time up to very recent weeks. It is understood that General Greely, Chief Signal Officer of the Army, has advised against any interference whatever with commercial lines, maintaining that in case of war the government could, and undoubtedly would, assume control of such systems in the same manner and for the same purposes as it would of the regular telegraph and cable lines. It is held by many that the wireless systems bear pretty much the same relation to ordinary systems that the regular telegraph lines did to mail communication at the time telegraphy was invented.

The President has personally appointed a board consisting of Army and Navy officers and prominent civilian scientists for the purpose of taking up for consideration from a national viewpoint the entire question of wireless telegraphy. The importance of wireless telegraphy in time of war has recently, in the opinion of the Federal authorities, been accentuated by the war in the Far East, and it has been absolutely determined that wireless telegraphy stations in this country shall be under the control of the United States Government. The board appointed by President Roosevelt consists of Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, Brig. Gen. A. W. Greely, Chief Signal Officer of the Army; Rear Admiral Henry N. Manney, Chief of the Bureau of Equipment; Lieut. Comdr. J. L. Jayne, and Mr. Willis Moore, chief of the Weather Bureau.

Inasmuch as the republic of Panama has authorized General Huertas, commander-in-chief of the Panama army, to visit the United States, France and Germany to study the military systems of those countries, it is not improbable that he will devote special attention to the United States Army; and for this reason, that in the event of a war threatening the political or territorial integrity of Panama, the external military influence required to save her from disaster would necessarily be exerted by the United States. The possibility of such a conflict, therefore, should persuade Panama that her true interests require that her military system be made to

conform as closely as possible to that of the great republic which is pledged to protect her in time of trouble. The United States Army to-day offers perhaps a more interesting field of study for students of military science than any other army in the world. Its organization, its administrative system and the broad, harmonious movement which it has instituted for the advancement of military education characterize it as a specially valuable pattern for a new nation which has set for itself the task of creating an army of its own.

Secretary of the Navy Moody, acting under instructions received from the President, has directed the following memorandum to the Chief Clerk of the Navy Department, the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation and to the Judge Advocate General of the Navy: "In view of the provisions of section 1547 of the Revised Statutes, alterations in the Navy Regulations will not be made except after express approval thereof by the President." At first glance this may seem a most harmless order, but when it is analyzed it has great significance. In the future the practice of altering the Navy Regulations with the "understood" approval of the President, but only with the actual approval of the Secretary of the Navy, will not be allowed. All proposed changes in Navy Regulations in the future will be actually submitted to the President with a detailed explanation of just what they mean and must first obtain his approval before being issued to the Service.

The Secretary of War and the Chief of Staff have given their final approval to the Revised Infantry Drill Regulations. The Army Regulations, on which the First Division of the General Staff has been at work for several months, will not be ready for distribution to the Army for about two months. Secretary Taft has been going over the revised Regulations very carefully with the members of the First Division and the Chief of Staff. He has thus far only gone over about one-third of the Regulations and they will have to be held in abeyance, therefore, until the return of the Secretary about July 27. The General Staff will also promulgate to the Army soon full directions to govern future maneuvers between the Army and the Organized Militia and the Army and Navy. It is expected that these rules and regulations will be issued in a few days so that they may be used in the September maneuvers to be held at Manassas, Va.

The only drawback to the adoption of the ideal sight for the great guns of the Navy consists in the difficulty of selection from the offerings which have come, one from each ship which has been engaged in target practice, and each one of which is the perfect and ideal sight, warranted to put the shell on the target under any and all circumstances. This, at least, is the impression of those who have charge of the details of gun practice. As a matter of fact, a number of changes in the mechanism of sights have been suggested and the different devices are to be tried out exhaustively with an excellent prospect of securing a sight which is a great improvement over that which is now in use, which is claimed to be so susceptible of improvement that every ship's ordnance officer and nearly every gun pointer has tried his hand at invention.

The question of whether officers of the Marine Corps on the retired list, who served with credit during the Civil War, come within the beneficial provisions of the veteran retirement section of the Army Appropriation act of April 23, 1904, will probably go to the Attorney General of the United States for final decision. The Navy Department has now received applications from two officers on the retired list of the Marine Corps to be advanced under the provisions of this act, and one of them, through his attorneys, has submitted a long brief showing how the act applies to Marine Corps officers. The question has been under advisement in the office of the Judge Advocate General of the Navy, but by direction of the Secretary of the Navy will probably go to the Attorney General for final action.

The affairs of the Military Secretary's Office of the War Department are gradually being straightened out under the direction of Major Gen. F. C. Ainsworth. The militia affairs, which have been under the able direction of Major Guilfoyle, will now be transferred to Gen. W. P. Hall's personal care. Col. Henry P. McCain has already reported for duty to the Military Secretary and will be assigned as assistant to General Hall in looking after the personnel of the Army. Lieut. Col. E. R. Hills will not leave the War Department for his new post in the Philippines until the arrival of Lieut. Col. Edward Davis, who has been granted leave of absence until August 15. Colonel Hills will sail for the Philippines on the transport leaving San Francisco about Sept. 1.

A General Order has been prepared by the Chief of Artillery which will provide for a reorganization of the Field Artillery. It is proposed that the batteries of Field Artillery shall be organized into battalions and Lieut. Col. Sydney W. Taylor's assignment to Fort Riley is but the first move in this direction. Colonel Taylor will have command of the Field Artillery located at Forts Riley and Leavenworth. The order is of the greatest importance to the Artillery Corps, but will not be issued pending the return to the War Department two months hence of Lieut. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, Chief of Staff.



In a lecture on "The Influence of Rapid Fire Guns on Field Artillery Fire," recently delivered by Major Stappaerts of the Belgian Army and translated for the Journal of the United States Artillery by Sergeant Major Maurice H. Anthoni, U.S.A., the lecturer takes the ground that the adoption of rapid fire guns is likely to impair the effectiveness of the fire of field artillery. Major Stappaerts contends that if rapid fire was made the habitual fire of field artillery there would be a fatal neglect of the need of observing the points of bursting. The ranging may be wide, but it is absolutely necessary that the fire be always conducted by means of corrections resulting from the observation of the shots, and the day the artillery ceases to make use of the precious quality of correcting its fire by observations of each shot, it will lose the principal quality which at long range renders the fire of the field gun superior to that of rifles and machine guns. Continuing, Major Stappaerts says: "In the ordinary fire (four to six shots per minute for the battery of six pieces), it is really the will of the battery commander which directs the six trajectories; everyone is paying attention, all the operations of loading, adjusting the instruments, sighting, and laying, are carefully performed and the chances for errors are reduced to a minimum. In rapid fire the calmness ceases, even with the best trained personnel. The direction of the fire passes from the battery commander; each piece fires by itself, under the direction of the chief of section. The personnel will be the more enervated as rapid fire is the more frequently used. The errors in adjusting the instruments and in laying will increase the causes of irregularity in the fire. Even with the pieces the carriage of which is motionless, as the French gun, man must constantly intervene to modify the elevation in progressive fire, the direction in sweeping, to rectify the laying at each shot (for the immobility is never absolute). It is necessary that the fuses also be cut in accordance with the elevation. How many errors are made in the hurry (not to say madness) of rapid fire at its maximum rapidity! And all this will be so much graver as the non-observation of shots will not reveal the errors and the personnel will naturally be less attentive, feeling itself less under control. It is to be feared that the fire will be very poor."

Our Canadian contemporary, the Ottawa Citizen, is usually so open-minded in its treatment of questions relating to the bordering interests of the Dominion and the United States, that its ungracious utterance on the view expressed in these columns with regard to the dismissal of Lord Dundonald from the command of the Canadian military forces, is actually disheartening. After alluding to Lord Dundonald's excellent work in developing the Canadian militia and expressing a belief that his displacement was effected by party "pull," we ventured the remark that his dismissal would be "a grievous loss to the Dominion." Now, every word of that was spoken sincerely and in the best neighborly spirit, yet the Citizen scorns it in this contemptuous fashion: "Inferentially the idea is conveyed that anything in this direction which is Canada's loss is the republic's gain. The regret is somewhat of the crocodile's tears order, doubtless." The short-sightedness of the Citizen's view is astonishing as well as ungenerous. The development in Canada of an effective military force for purposes of home defense, has always been looked upon here in the United States with interest and approval, and it is difficult for us to understand how a professional paper can be suspected of any sinister motive in wishing for Canada a military force utterly free from political interference like that to which Lord Dundonald, to his own great credit, though to his personal discomfiture, so righteously objected. The best security for peace between Canada and the United States is the development of a military system on both sides of the line which shall serve as a guarantee that professional opinions, and not political ambitions and civilian ignorance, shall determine the question of peace or war, if that should ever unhappily arise.

An interesting and new question was recently submitted to the Comptroller of the Treasury in connection with the pay of Lieut. Comdr. James H. Glennon, attached to the Independence and also to the navy yard at Mare Island, Cal. Mr. Glennon was first ordered by the Navy Department to duty as executive of the Independence, but later received additional orders assigning him to additional duty as assistant to the equipment officer of the Mare Island yard, the orders stating, however, that his duties on the Independence were to be considered paramount. It appears that Commander Glennon was assigned to quarters in the navy yard, but at the same time retained his quarters on the Independence and messed with the officers of that vessel. At times, but not always, he stayed on board the Independence at night. The question arose whether he should be paid sea pay or shore pay. The Comptroller, admitting that the case is not free from doubt, has expressed the opinion that Commander Glennon is not entitled to sea pay. He bases his opinion upon a decision of the Supreme Court to the following effect: "Service on shipboard involves the breaking up of arrangements for living on shore; separation from family and friends; increased expenses and expenditures; increased hardships and duties, and many personal restrictions. The invariable questions which have been asked in doubtful cases have been 'Was the officer deprived of the ease and comfort and economies of shore duty?' 'Did the service to which he was assigned require the sacrifice and discomforts and ex-

penses of a life at sea?' If it did, he was entitled, within the legislative intent, to be considered on duty in a ship at sea; if it did not, he was entitled to no more than the pay of an officer on shore duty."

While the New Orleans Picayune, one of the leading journals of the South, is frankly opposed to the National Militia Act, and would support any feasible movement to nullify the measure, it ridicules the prevalent Southern notion that the new law enlarges the President's power of control over the militia, and then sensibly advises the people of the South to accept the situation and make the best of it. This is real progress. There is nothing to gain by opposing or ignoring the act. What is needed is a rational understanding of its provisions in their application to the militia system, and the Picayune, by urging that course, is rendering a service of real value to its constituents. Alluding to the fact that there has been no general call on the militia by the Federal Government since Lincoln called on the various States in 1861 for 75,000 men, our New Orleans contemporary says: "If such a demand were made to-morrow there would be no way in which to refuse or evade it. The trouble which the Dick law brings upon the South arises from two causes. One is that the Republic is under sectional control unfriendly to the South. The other is that there are negroes in the Regular Army, and negroes are liable to militia duty. These two conditions might be used greatly to the humiliation and mortification of the Southern white men. But these conditions would exist without the Dick law. They would be capable of being put in operation under the old law, as well as under the new."

The Acting Secretary of War this week made the annual allotment of the \$1,000,000 appropriated annually by Congress to provide arms and equipment for the organized militia of the United States. The allotment follows closely those in the past two years. The militia of the District of Columbia gets \$18,884.81, and the States and Territories are allotted amounts as follows: Alabama, \$21,942.47; Arkansas, \$17,952.93; California, \$19,947.70; Colorado, \$9,973.85; Connecticut, \$13,963.39; Delaware, \$5,984.31; Florida, \$9,973.85; Georgia, \$25,932.01; Idaho, \$5,984.31; Illinois, \$53,858.79; Indiana, \$29,921.55; Iowa, \$25,932.01; Kansas, \$19,947.70; Kentucky, \$25,932.01; Louisiana, \$17,952.93; Maine, \$11,968.62; Maryland, \$15,958.16; Massachusetts, \$31,916.32; Michigan, \$27,926.78; Minnesota, \$21,942.47; Mississippi, \$19,947.70; Missouri, \$35,905.86; Montana, \$5,984.31; Nebraska, \$15,958.16; Nevada, \$5,984.31; New Hampshire, \$7,979.08; New Jersey, \$23,937.24; New York, \$77,796.03; North Carolina, \$23,937.24; North Dakota, \$7,979.08; Ohio, \$45,879.71; Oregon, \$7,979.08; Pennsylvania, \$67,822.18; Rhode Island, \$7,979.08; South Carolina, \$17,952.53; South Dakota, \$7,979.08; Tennessee, \$23,937.24; Texas, \$35,905.86; Utah, \$5,984.31; Vermont, \$7,979.08; Virginia, \$23,937.24; Washington, \$9,973.85; West Virginia, \$13,963.39; Wisconsin, \$25,932.01; Wyoming, \$5,984.31; Arizona, \$5,767; New Mexico, \$5,234.54; Oklahoma, \$13,103.13; Hawaii, \$7,500.

Lieut. Gen. A. R. Chaffee, Chief of Staff, has approved the following proposed bill prepared by the General Staff of the Army and to be introduced at the next session of Congress, to increase the efficiency of Army bands: "An act for increasing the efficiency of Army bands and for other purposes. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the date of approval of this act, each band of Engineers, Cavalry, Artillery and Infantry now provided for by law, shall consist of one chief musician, who shall receive the monthly pay of \$75.00, with the rank and allowances now fixed by law; one principal musician, who shall receive the monthly pay of \$36.00, with the rank and allowances now fixed by law; one drum major, who shall have the rank, pay and allowances of a first sergeant of Infantry; two sergeants, who shall receive the monthly pay of \$30.00, with the allowances now fixed by law; four corporals, who shall receive the monthly pay of \$25.00 and the allowances now fixed by law; one cook who shall receive the pay and allowances now fixed by law; ten privates, first class, who shall receive the monthly pay of \$20.00 and allowances now fixed by law, and eight privates, second class, who shall receive the monthly pay of \$17.00 and allowances now fixed by law."

The Navy Department has come to the conclusion that the Galveston has been "hanging fire" about long enough and has issued orders that work on this vessel shall be pushed with all practicable speed at the Norfolk Navy Yard. It will be recalled that the Galveston was begun by the William R. Trigg Company, of Richmond, Va., and on the suspension of that company in 1902 the government took over the Galveston for completion at the Norfolk Navy Yard. But little progress has been made from that date to this, and the recently issued orders will hasten the completion of the vessel so that it is anticipated the ship will be ready for trial by the end of the present year.

A new and improved method is being employed by the Navy Department for the instruction of Pay Officers newly commissioned. Several newly fledged Paymasters have recently been ordered to ships in commission for purposes of instruction. By this method the young off-

icer has the opportunity of doing the actual work of his corps and under the eyes of disciplined clerks and others charged with the duties of the office. This is a method which could be followed by other corps to advantage. In the case of a young Assistant Paymaster the purely clerical part of his duties is of the smallest consideration; that could be taught almost anywhere, but the military portion of his duties, the actual methods of serving out moneys, small-stores, provisions, paying off men, transferring enlisted men from one ship to another, commutation of rations, keeping the savings accounts of the men, making out and forwarding quarterly accounts—all the minutiae of the onerous duties of a paymaster—can only be taught on board ship. And the same is true of other departments of the Navy.

It was announced at the War Department on June 29 that the President would promote to the grade of brigadier general, with a view to his immediate retirement, Lieut. Col. Oscar F. Long of the Quartermaster's Department. Colonel Long's promotion and retirement will be one of those of a similar character to follow the retirement next month of Gen. Peter C. Hains. The selection of Colonel Long for this honor was for the purpose of giving that distinguished officer a fitting reward for his long and excellent services. Colonel Long has not been in very good health recently and the President was desirous of giving him proper reward before his retirement. During the Spanish War Colonel Long, then a brigadier general of Volunteers, did most excellent service as Depot and Transport Quartermaster at San Francisco. During his services there he disbursed over \$32,000,000 of Government funds and saved the Government several millions of money by the efficient manner in which he handled the transportation of the armies to the Philippine Islands.

Rear Admiral Walker could have found no more available man for the post of general counsel to the Canal Commission than Judge Charles E. Magoon, whose appointment was announced on June 27. As law officer of the Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department ever since that office was created in 1899, Judge Magoon has exerted a powerful and beneficent influence in shaping a sound and durable judicial system for our insular possessions. Without precedents to guide, and with no specific constitutional authority to light his way, it is nevertheless a fact that his decisions on the complicated and important questions of law which have arisen through our acquisition of territories beyond the sea, have been so lucid, so equitable and so thoroughly grounded in logic and reason that, taken altogether, they form a unique and invaluable addition to the literature of American jurisprudence. To any extent to which Judge Magoon's transfer to the Panama Canal Commission is in the nature of a promotion, it will be universally commended.

On behalf of the Government of Venezuela, the Venezuelan Herald, published at Caracas, emphatically denies the report that it had decided to resist the payment of the indemnities awarded to England, Germany and Italy by The Hague Tribunal, and adds that the payments are being made regularly to the various legations. With regard to the recent extensive purchases of war material by Venezuela, the Herald ridicules the suggestion that there is any intention of offering armed resistance to the creditor nations. It is admitted that the Government has purchased seven cannon together with large supplies of ammunition, torpedoes and other stores and that French artillerymen have been engaged to mount the guns and instruct Venezuelans in the art of handling them, but as to the use to be made of all this material not a word of explanation has been offered. Until further notice, therefore, it looks as though Venezuela would continue to be the prize enigma among the South American republics.

Should the war in the Far East ultimately result in the triumph of Japan the world will have to recognize her as one of the two great naval powers in the Pacific, the other being the United States, and in view of that possibility it is already urged in England, as it might be here, that capable young men be encouraged to make a special study of the Japanese language and Japanese laws and customs. It is evident that a final victory for the Japanese would bring Japan, Great Britain and the United States into more intimate commercial and political association in the Orient than they have enjoyed hitherto, and in that event there would be increasing need for the services of young men familiar with the English and Japanese languages and trade methods. The movement in that direction in England proposes the establishment of lectureships on the subjects indicated at the great universities, and while it may be a little early to suggest a similar program here in the United States, the subject is certainly worthy of consideration.

After having been overhauled and undergoing some slight repairs at Hong Kong the Oregon and Atlanta have arrived at Cavite, where they have reported to the Commander-in-Chief of the squadron for duty. Whenever a ship is detached temporarily from the fleet for a trip to Hong Kong for repairs, the necessity for a dock yard at Olongapo becomes more and more apparent, and it is the desire of the Department that the work of installation of machinery and docking facilities at that station should be forwarded with all despatch.



Mr. William E. Curtis, the American newspaper man whose instructive letters from Manila to the Washington Evening Star we have already had occasion to mention, makes an earnest plea for more liberal treatment for officers of the Army assigned to duty in the Philippines. He points out, as we have repeatedly done, that house-rents, provisions and other necessities are at least a third more costly in the islands than in the United States, and that as an officer receives no extra allowance for quarters the ten per cent. increase of pay for service in the Philippines does not begin to cover the additional expense he is compelled to incur. Mr. Curtis continues: "There are other important considerations also which the Government takes no notice of. Uncle Sam is not mindful of the domestic problems of his faithful servants. Officers who have to break up house-keeping in the United States and come over here for two or three years are subjected to extra expenses which would not be necessary in changing stations at home. Packing costs money, and new outfits of clothing for the entire family have to be provided for a different climate and a long sea voyage. Those who have large families find the journey quite expensive even if they come on Government transports, whose accommodations are limited and uncomfortable. For this reason some officers are not able to bring their families to the Philippines and are compelled to leave them in the United States; others have aged parents or young children to look after, and are thus compelled to keep up two establishments, one at home and another over here. A canvass of the Army officers in Manila will show that more than half of them have children at school in the United States, or old folks at home whose support costs a great deal more than if the entire family were living together. And one might go on multiplying reasons and arguments in behalf of this subject indefinitely. The pay of the Army of the United States is larger than that of any other nation. In the British Army an officer cannot live upon his salary, and the Government will not give a commission to a man without a considerable private income. The same is true of the German Army. Captains in the French, Italian, Spanish and Austrian armies receive about as much as an orderly sergeant in the Army of the United States, but that is expected by men who enter the army. Officers are so well provided with private means that their pay from the government is a matter of indifference. The report of the board for the reorganization of the British Army after the Boer War discussed this subject at great length and attributed the weakness of the British forces chiefly to the fact that the income of a candidate was his first and strongest recommendation for appointment, although it did not often qualify him for a command."

The Navy Department has just published for distribution, an excellent little book by Lieut. W. H. G. Bullard, U.S. Navy, entitled the "Naval Electrician's Text and Hand Book." In his preface Lieutenant Bullard says: "In this book the aim has been to collect in compact form such information and data as will lead to a clear understanding of the interior workings of such electrical machines, appliances and instruments that are used on board vessels of the Navy, and that will enable sea-going men and boys and those who have to do with electric plants, to obtain an idea of the principle upon which they are constructed and to gain a knowledge of the proper care and practical handling of batteries, dynamos, motors and appliances. There is probably little or nothing in the book that cannot be found elsewhere; leading authorities and electrical makers have been freely consulted in the compilation, and official specifications have been quoted. It is hoped that the elementary principles have been clearly stated and that as a reference book it may save time and trouble that would otherwise be spent in hunting up desired information. The subject matter is confined to the uses of electricity as applied to ship installation, but certain tables and data have been inserted that may be of use to those interested in the general subject. Description of apparatus has been attempted only to a slight degree, as the actual operation of appliances can be more readily learned by inspection than by description. Principles are sought and explained, after which the workings of apparatus becomes one of detail only. Reference is made to the very latest forms of dynamos, engines, motors, switchboards and appliances installed on board vessels of the Navy. The examples in the last chapter are intended to illustrate electric principles, being more or less practical in their nature, and some are solved to indicate the manner in which the others may be. Solution of problems will frequently give a better insight into electrical principles than mere statements can convey. As the definitions of all units are based on the metric system, the data for the problems are given in units of that system. The tables in Chapter XXX give the conversion from the metric system to the ordinary English system."

Some interesting testimony as to the effect of abolishing the Army canteen is given in a Manila letter to the Chicago Record-Herald, which quotes Lieut. Col. John L. Chamberlain, Inspector General of the Philippines Division, as declaring that the loss of the canteen was an injury to discipline, health and morals. "The absence of the canteen," says Colonel Chamberlain, "is severely felt. The effect is to encourage men to drink the various native drinks, many of which are very injurious, and to encourage the use of opium. At the several posts inspected by me in the Department of Mindanao, it was learned that in spite of all precautions considerable liquor, usually of bad quality, found its way into the garrisons. A canteen where the men could procure good beer and wine at a reasonable price, would be a blessing. From another point of view, the closing of the canteen caused the companies to lose the profits, which amounted to \$100 or \$150 a month, which were expended for newspapers, magazines, games and other amusements and delicacies for the mess. We are now providing post exchanges as a substitute, where the soldiers may find a pleasant place to loaf and read the newspapers and play games. They will have billiards and pool rooms, lunch rooms at which simple refreshments, coffee, tea and soft drinks will be sold, and where they can buy at cost prices tinned goods and other supplies formerly sold by sutlers. We hope such resorts will prove effectual in keeping the boys away from disreputable places."

The Quartermaster General of the Army has received the reports of the examining boards which recently examined enlisted men with the proper service qualifications for appointment to the vacancies in the grade of post quartermaster sergeant created by the Army Ap-

propriation act of April 23, 1904. The following twenty-five candidates have qualified for appointment and were consequently given appointments as post quartermaster sergeants on July 1: Sergt. Major Eber I. Sharp, 26th Inf.; Sergt. Charles W. Fyfe, 54th Co. C.A.; Q.M. Sergt. Herman Hecht, 4th Inf.; 1st Sergt. Clifford J. Hinson, 69th Co. C.A.; Sergt. Ernest Hess, 1st Cav.; Sergt. Osman Freeman, 12th Battery, F.A.; Q.M. Sergt. Joseph Russ, 21st Inf.; Q.M. Sergt. George R. Kitchen, 5th Cav.; Sergt. Charles B. Wickins, 96th Co. C.A.; Q.M. Sergt. Harry P. Willax, 6th Inf.; Sergt. Frank J. Warren, 51st Co. C.A.; Sergt. Charles R. Johnson, 5th Cav.; 1st Sergt. Oliver T. Simpson, 8th Inf.; Sergt. W. A. Lorenz, 8th Cav.; Battalion Sergt. Major Evan H. John, Porto Rico Regiment; 1st Sergt. Fred Stanger, 8th Inf.; Sergt. Fred Bell, Inf. arm; Q.M. Sergt. Thomas B. Balsh, 70th Co. C.A.; Sergt. Major Frank L. Bowmaster, 5th Cav.; 1st Sergt. Frank R. Jacobs, Porto Rico Regiment; Sergt. Earl H. Rosemere, 3d Cav.; 1st Sergt. Robert A. Gillmore, 21st Inf.; Q.M. Sergt. John G. Geisler, 15th Inf.; Sergt. Ralph H. Bogle, 5th Inf.; and Sergt. James Murrell, 10th Cav.

It is to be hoped that the complaint of Japan that Russia is not living up to her agreement as to the treatment of Japanese soldiers held as prisoners of war may prove to be unfounded. On May 5 Russia and Japan mutually agreed to furnish each other at stated intervals a general report on the number and condition of their prisoners, these reports to be transmitted through the American Embassy at St. Petersburg and the French Embassy in Tokio. That agreement was in conformity with the code relating to prisoners of war approved by The Hague Conference, and it provided that prisoners should be allowed to correspond with relatives and friends and even receive visits from them under proper restrictions. Since the adoption of that agreement the treatment of prisoners by Japan appears to have been uniformly humane and generous, frequent expressions to that effect having come from the Russians themselves. It is alleged by Japan, however, that she is unable to learn anything about those of her soldiers who are held prisoners by Russia, that the latter has not kept her agreement to report their number and condition, and that her failure is an act of bad faith.

The official program giving all the particulars relative to the Interstate Shooting Tournament of the N.R.A. of America, and the New Jersey State Rifle Association, to be held at Sea Girt, N.J., from Sept. 1 to 10, inclusive, is issued. Copies can be procured by addressing Lieut. Albert S. Jones, Post Adjutant, Sea Girt, N.J. The team matches will be shot on the following dates: Dryden Trophy, Sept. 8; Inter-State Regimental, Sept. 6; Regimental Skirmish, Sept. 9; Inter-Club, Sept. 5; Company, Sept. 7; Company Tyro, Sept. 9; Carbine, Sept. 3; Cadet, Sept. 5; Revolver, Sept. 5; Veteran Organization, Sept. 3; and Columbia Trophy, Sept. 2. The squadded individual matches will be shot on the following dates: President's match, Sept. 10; Wimbledon Cup, Sept. 3; Leech Cup, Sept. 7; and Inspector's, Sept. 1. The unsquadded individual matches are as follows: Seabury and Spencer, Sept. 1, 2, 5, 6 and 9; Schuetzen, Sept. 1 to 5, and revolver, all comes match, Sept. 3. The following will be open every day during the meeting. Members N.R.A.; members, N.J.S.R.A.; National Marksmans; Souvenir; Kuser Rapid Fire; All Comers; Haynes; Meany; N.J. Trophy; Consolation and Hyposcope.

That part of the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia which finds the social side of citizen soldiering the most congenial is in a quandary to know what to do with a regimental commander in the Second Brigade who insists on refusing to confine military exercises to drill nights and encampment weeks only. This restless spirit, who was a member of the West Point Board of Visitors last year, has secured permission to take the officers of his regiment to West Point for two weeks' instruction. The officers are to lodge in the barracks and have the same mess arrangements as the cadets, and a programme of as much infantry instruction as can be compressed into the time arranged for has been laid out in a schedule which makes little provision for social events. The regiment commanded by this energetic colonel, whose movements are regarded with mingled scorn and apprehension by the less strenuous of the military men of Massachusetts, will form a portion of the troops in the movements at Manassas this fall, and there will be a chorus of "I-told-you-so's," if it makes no marked impression on the observers of the maneuvers.

At the reunion of the members of the Harvard Law School Association in Cambridge, June 28, Secretary Taft again paid his respects to those unreasoning agitators who demand a specific pledge of independence for the Philippines. He declared that if the islands had been abandoned by the Americans after expelling the Spaniards, anarchy would have been the inevitable result, whereas to-day, peace and order are supreme and every inhabitant enjoys every right named in the bill of rights, save the right to bear arms and the right of trial by jury. "I am in favor of teaching the people how to govern themselves," said Secretary Taft, "and I cannot assume that such a lesson, so difficult to learn, can be taught to a people ninety per cent. of whom are grossly ignorant to-day, without any political experience whatever, in five years, as some of our opponents say, or in twenty years, as others suggest. I regard the learning of English as one of the important steps in the education of these people."

The Bureau of Navigation does not anticipate any difficulty this year in obtaining twelve ensigns from among the warrant officers of the Navy. Up to the present time the Navy Department has received twenty-two applications from warrant officers having the necessary service qualifications to be allowed to take the competitive examinations. Those who have applied are as follows: Gunners Robert E. Simonson, Clarence S. Vanderbeck, Clifford H. Sheldon, Joseph F. Daniels, David Lyon, Walter E. Whitehead, Gaston D. Johnstone; Warrant Machinist Edward H. Campbell, Boatswain John W. Stokley, Gunner Theodore B. Watson, Warrant Machinist William C. Dronberger, Gunner John H. Lohman, Gunner Owen Hill, Warrant Machinist Francis D. Burns, Boatswain John S. Crogan, Warrant Machinist Charles W. Densmore, Gunners Charles E. Jaffe and Samuel Chiles, Warrant Machinists Alonzo Skinner,

John J. Fuller and George M. Heinen and Gunner Frank Rorschack.

Major E. W. Halford, U.S.A., formerly private secretary of Benjamin Harrison, gives some interesting recollections of the late President in the Youth's Companion of June 30. General Harrison, Major Halford says, "had an almost abnormal repugnance to talking or hearing of himself. His military service was in the highest degree creditable, but he never referred to his part in the Civil War. He seldom attended the meetings of the Loyal Legion Commandery. This was so conspicuous as to be the topic of comment among his comrades. The Grand Army of the Republic seemed more to his taste, and he was frequently present at its camp-fires, and took part with zest in its annual meetings and parades. It was a little more democratic than the Commandery, and more in harmony with his spirit."

Lieut. Comdr. Fidelio S. Carter has been placed on the retired list of the Navy because of physical disability. The medical board before which Secretary Moody ordered Commander Carter to appear for examination submitted a report to the Navy Department, in which it recommended that Commander Carter be retired, as he is not, in the opinion of the members of the board, physically able to perform the duties of an officer of the Navy. It will be remembered that the promotion board before which Commander Carter recently appeared, reported him physically, morally and professionally incapacitated for promotion. This latest action means that he will be placed on the retired list and not wholly retired.

The Superintendent of the Naval Academy has recommended for appointment as instructors at the Naval Academy, the following gentlemen who qualified before an examining board appointed at the Naval Academy: For instructors in mathematics, Mr. Angelo Hall, Mass., and Mr. Charles H. Sisam, N.Y.; for instructors in English and law, Mr. Carroll S. Alden, Conn., Mr. Horace J. Fenton, Conn., Mr. Oscar J. Campbell, Jr., Ohio, and Mr. Fred E. McMillen, Md.; for instructors in modern languages, Mr. Philip H. Churchman, Paris, France, Mr. L. J. P. Carreta, Mass., and Mr. Fred W. Morrison, Mass. The appointments have been made accordingly.

Secretary of War Taft issued an order on June 24 for the restoration of the scale of wages at the Government armory at Springfield, Mass., that prevailed before the manufacture of the new model of the Army rifle was commenced. Secretary Taft directs that no permanent scale of piecework prices be adopted until after further experience shall be had in the manufacture of the new rifle. In the meantime, he says, efforts should continue to pay an average wage, based upon experience in the past, until it is determined by actual experience in the work how much should be allowed.

The new submarine torpedo boat Adder has completed the repairs made necessary by an accident while being towed from Newport, R.I., to Annapolis, Md., has been subjected to several tests for efficiency during the past week or two and will soon be towed to Annapolis and attached to the Naval Academy for purposes of instruction which it is intended to carry out with the first and second class of midshipmen. Lieut. Frank L. Pinney, U.S.N., is in command of the Adder with a crew of eight men.

The Navy Department has acted upon the court-martial proceedings in the case of Gunner George G. Neumann, who was recently tried at the Naval Training Station at San Francisco on the charge of "drunkenness," found guilty and sentenced "to lose ten numbers in the list of gunners to rank next after Gunner Harbert Asa Nevins." The Department has approved the findings and sentence of Gunner Neumann, who will therefore be reduced as provided by the sentence of the court.

A competitive examination is to be held about Aug. 1 for appointment as assistant civil engineer in the Navy to fill the two vacancies now existing in that grade. The following civilians have already applied to take the examination and have received the necessary permission: Syman H. Bigelow of Pennsylvania; David H. Ray, New York; Philip Merrill, Massachusetts; Jerome S. Jaegar and John H. Larrabee.

The President has appointed Capt. Charles P. Echols, at present associate professor of mathematics at the Military Academy, to be professor of mathematics, to fill the vacancy caused by the recent death of Lieut. Col. Wright P. Edgerton. For the present the vacancy as associate professor of mathematics will not be filled.

It is expected that the battleship Connecticut, which is being constructed at the navy yard, New York, will be ready for launching on September 29. That date has been set provisionally, and Naval Constructor Baxter, who has charge of the work, is making every effort to have the boat ready.

No news has yet been received by the War Department of 2d Lieut. Victor C. Lewis, 28th Company, Coast Art., who disappeared from his post at San Francisco on April 23 last. Unless the officer reports for duty before July 22 he will be dropped from the Army Register as a deserter.

The following is a summary of enlistments for the line of the Army during the month of May, 1904: Enlistments for general recruiting service, 2,507; enlistments in cities, 1,980; enlistments at military posts and surrounding towns and in the field, 527; total, 2,507.

The following candidates have qualified for appointment, in the order named, as assistant surgeons in the Navy: Norman Thomas McLean, Massachusetts; Cary Travers Grayson, Va., and Wrey Gilmore Farwell, N.Y.



## INDIA AS A MILITARY POWER.

India is divided for military administration into four sections or commands, viz: Punjab, Bengal, Madras and Bombay commands. Each command is under a lieutenant general who is directly under the authority of the Commander-in-Chief of India, who is appointed by the Crown and ranks next to the Viceroy. The Hyderabad Contingent, the bodyguards of the Viceroy and Governor General, Provincial Governor's Escort of the resident in Katamundu, Nepal, do not come directly under the control of the Commander-in-Chief. Of late, however, a new treaty and agreement has been made with the Nizam of Hyderabad.

Besides the British army (Indian or European), directly under the Commander-in-Chief of India, there is a very large body of troops, drilled and disciplined to the standard efficiency of the rest of the British troops, belonging to different ruling Indian Princes, and known as the Imperial Service Troops. Its formation was the result of desire shown by most of the Indian chiefs, on various occasions to place their military resources at the disposal of the Indian government, as practical proof of their loyalty and desire to participate in the offensive and defensive military operations for the well being of India.

The European British Army numbers 2,101 cavalry, 14,424 artillery, 204 engineers, and 42,151 infantry; total 58,880. This is the return of 1902-3, since which the force has been increased to 70,000, including troops in South Africa. The British Indian army shows a total of 143,617, viz: 6,235 cavalry, 3,925 sappers and miners, 108,849 infantry. Adding 617 officers of the staff we have a grand total of 203,114. The system of recruiting is the same as in England. There is no conscription, and so far as India is concerned this is not necessary; since, the martial races of India have practically no other occupation than the profession of arms. For a long while there has been a cessation of internal warfare in India, and the only outlet for the activities of the martial races has been through service in the regular British Army. But the pay of the non-commissioned officers and privates has not been very inviting. Hence, the recruits have been of a mixed class. There are exceptions, such as regiments composed of the Rajputs (the time honored fighters of Rajputana), and the Sikh regiments of Punjab. The Sikhs, or reformed Hindus, have all the qualities of the best fighters, and the Indians as well as their fellow subjects in Europe have, indeed, reason to be proud of them. There are two other castes in Punjab also noted for their fighting qualities, the Jats and the Dogras. Another great fighting race in Punjab inhabiting the northwestern part are commonly known as the Pathans. They are now Mohammedans by faith. The Gurkhas of Nepal, the only independent state in India, though generally below average height, have proved themselves the most indomitable, brave, and hardy hill fighters. European officers attached to Gurkha regiments love their men, and are proud of them. Their free and easy manners, abstemious habits, cheerful disposition, bravery in the field of war or of sport, help to raise them in the estimation of all who come in contact with them. They are of Hindu origin. The Nepalese government, under treaty with the Indian government, allows a limited number of its subjects to enroll for military service under British employ.

The reputation of the famous loyal Purubia regiments is also well known. This faithful body of soldiers, belonging to the Brahmin caste, is raised from Oudh. They have the unique distinction of forming the Viceroy's bodyguard. As picked men, all over six feet, they exhibit a fine sight in their picturesque uniforms. During the dark days of the Indian mutiny, when Oudh turned to be the hot bed of disaffection and disloyalty, the Purubias alone stood firm and unshaken in their duty, loyal to their British employ. After the mutiny almost all the disbanded Sepoy regiments were struck off of the army list; the loyal Purubias alone in recognition of their services were encouraged to stay and serve as before.

Besides the Rajputs, Sikhs, Pathans, Jats, Gurkhas and Purubias and other Hindustanians who make up the regiments of Northern India, there are a number of distinguished races in Southern India noted for valor and from whom recruits are made. They are the Maharattas, the Nairs and Coreas of the Malabar coast, the Naidus and Reddies of the Madras Presidency. The Southern Mohammedans also contribute largely to make up the fine soldiery of British India.

Owing to climatic influences, the build and physique of the southern Indians fall short of their northern brethren. This inequality is especially shown when expeditions are pushed against frontier tribes of the northern and colder climate.

There is an army reserve composed of soldiers who have completed their regular service, the reserve men being considered as still members of their own regiment. They are required to appear at an annual training and to join their regimental depots whenever called upon. In this way efficiency in training is being kept up while the numbers of reserves are going on ever increasing. The total number of infantry reservists in 1902 and 1903 was 22,232. Any retired officer of the regular army or of the volunteer corps may join this reserve.

The volunteer service corps numbers 31,000, and the efficient number not to exceed 29,000. The officers, especially those in high command, are generally drawn from the regular army, and the instructors invariably so.

As the population of India directly under British rule numbers 200,000,000 it may be a matter of surprise that India should have so few in the volunteer corps. The Indians are not unpatriotic, but the government entertains a secret fear of a general movement in the formation of special volunteer corps and the enrollment of native Indians. The body of volunteers are at present raised from the European or Eurasian employees in railways and various other departments of government. This timid and exclusive policy is unnecessary and it tends to repress the patriotic feelings of a nation who are willing to enlist their services against any foreign attack or to meet any emergency. The British government will, I doubt not, find out their mistake soon, and increase the number of volunteer men and reserves in India.

The organization of the Imperial Service Corps has been a move in the right direction, and it is very popular as it gives the Indian Princes an opportunity of showing their loyalty and keeping their men in trim, drilled and disciplined as the rest of the British Indian troops. The new organization is therefore very welcome to the ruling Princes, people and government of India. The aggregate number of I.S.C. at the end of 1902 was as follows: Artillery (2 mountain batteries), 205; cavalry,

6,707; infantry, 7,141; Sappers and miners, 508; camel corps, 607; transport corps, 2,125 men, 2,460 ponies, 1,537 carts, 1,013 camels. The auxiliary forces of the Indian Princes number 132,400 well drilled and disciplined troops, not including Nepal and other frontier states, Nepal alone having 35,000.

Most of the I.S.C. troops are supplied by states in Punjab, Central India, Rajputana, Bombay and Deccan (Hydrabad and Mysore). The management is entirely in their own hands and they are officered by men of their choice. Since its organization excellent work has been done by this fine body of men in the late Tirah campaign in 1897 and during the Boxer uprising in China in 1900-01, winning approbation of the Imperial government and obtaining confidence in themselves. The Maharajah Sir Pertab Singh was conspicuous for his gallantry in the Tirah campaign, while the Maharajah of Bikanir acquitted creditably with his army against the Boxers. The Maharajah of Gwalior furnished a hospital ship and went in person to China. The former general and the Maharajah of Cooh Behar enjoy the most distinguished honor as aide-de-camps to his majesty King Edward, and the two latter have the honor as aide-de-camps to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. Lord Curzon, the Viceroy of India, has established a very popular institute in Dera Dum, where sons of chiefs and nobles of India receive military instructions to qualify as officers. This is known as the Imperial Cadet Corps. This representative noble corps occupied a prominent position at the late coronation Durbars at Delhi.

Care has been taken to provide an extra number of officers available for the Indian native infantry, a provision in the right direction. Since 1900 and 1901 no less than 128 officers have been added. Lately provisions have been made for the training of a force of mounted infantry, and for whom five schools have been provided to receive instructions. A reserve has been established since 1896 for accommodating 1,000 horses in order to raise suitable remounts. The establishment for the run of horses is situated on the irrigable land along the Chenab Canal (Punjab), where fodder and other accommodations are greatly in favor of such selection of place.

All classes of Indian troops are supplied with the best type of rifles. The artillery branch has also received proper attention. Mountain batteries and Howitzer batteries have new supplies of guns, the field army have a fresh and up-to-date abundant supply of horse and field artillery and machine guns. There are several factories now in India for the manufacture and supply of its own arms and wants. Lately a central gun factory has been established in Jubbulpur in place of the three previous existing factories in Fategurah, Bombay and Madras. A rifle factory in Ishapore has been turning out rifles of latest style. The small arms and ammunition factory at Dum-Dum and shell factory in Cossipur, near Calcutta, are continually expanding the sphere of work. A cordite factory is in course of construction and nearly complete at Wellington in the Nilgiri Hills, Madras Presidency. Lyddite shells are being manufactured and turned out in Kirkee, small arms and ammunition factory.

Mobilization is made by divisions; but the basis of the plan is by stations, i.e., certain stations are detached from which troops may be withdrawn for field service. All throughout India permanent garrison stations have been laid out, and some of them indeed are very large. The Northwestern frontier and Punjab, however, have most of the garrison towns in comparison with other Indian divisions.

In the Indian Army Medical Corps may be found officers of the highest quality. The higher grade officers are supplied from England, but the lower grade officers, the apothecaries, are recruited from native Indians known as Eurasians and East Indians.

While the physical body of the soldier is well cared for and looked after, the moral and mental requirements are not overlooked. Christian ministers are engaged to look after the soldiers, whose morals very often are vitiated if left alone. The native Indian soldiers are, however, left to take care of their own morals, and as a rule they do it well. The Indian taxpayers have to pay for the looking after of the moral and spiritual welfare of their British soldiers, who very often commit crimes of a diabolical nature.

Indian coast defense is decidedly weak, considering the long length of its coast line. A powerful foreign navy may make an effective landing at places other than the fortified towns. But as long as the British Navy is strong and powerful, anxiety on this score is unnecessary.

The Indians do not participate in any way in the management of the Navy, nor are the Indians allowed to enlist in the naval service, an act of injustice much felt by the Indians.

British-European troops in India have a shorter term of service than in Great Britain. During the winter months only these troops are brought over to India or are sent back to England. The pay of the British-European soldiers is nearly three times that of the British-Indian troops. Consequently the cost of maintenance of British-European soldiers is very heavy for India, and three times as many native soldiers might be maintained at the same cost. The memory of the late Indian mutiny is still green, and the policy of the Indian government has been to maintain a large body of British-European troops, the proportion being nearly one-half the number of British-Indian soldiers. The artillery service is entirely in the hands of imported troops.

The drainage of Exchequer for all military purposes, including the high pay of the British-European soldiers and officers, the cost of their passages to India, and for return home, and military pensions, is already more than India can bear. Most of the heavy and expensive war materials come from Great Britain, a fact very disheartening to Indian taxpayers, the majority of whom are always on the verge of famine. India is over-populated. The demand for its material development is great and very necessary, indeed! The Indian population has not yet won the confidence of its rulers. Judging from the past history of the British nation and their character, the time is not far distant when India would be afforded an extended self-government, whereby both efficiency and cheapness would be secured, without the least weakening of the Imperial British power. On the contrary, India has been and for scores of years yet will occupy the central position of the British Empire.

The plains of India during the summer months are generally too hot for the European soldiers. For them convalescent hospitals and sanitariums have been provided in hill stations of salubrious climate. All throughout the winter months the Indian plains enjoy a lovely climate, especially in the case of Northern India. It is during this period that long military marches of infantry regiments are organized. Transfers take place and camp exercises are everywhere in evidence. Soldiers and officers living out in tents, recoup strength and vitality that they might have lost during the past summer.

SARAT C. RUDRA, A.G.M.M. (Lond.), M.A.G.M.E.

## ARTILLERY ESPRIT DE CORPS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In your issue of June 25, p. 1130, you refer to and quote from an article in the last number of the Journal of the United States Artillery, by Capt. Oliver L. Spaulding, jr., Art. Corps., U.S.A., entitled, "The Other Side," in which Captain Spaulding favors the old regimental organization for artillery. It is very surprising to have such an article written at this time by an artilleryman; it is something more than surprising to have it published in the Journal of the United States Artillery as the leading article. Is it to be understood that the Artillery Board, under whose "direction" the Journal of the United States Artillery is published, favors a re-discussion of the question of regimental organization for the Coast Artillery? If not, what good can come from giving such prominence to this article in a journal whose status is quasi official?

To those who have gone over the ground of this discussion again and again during the last quarter of a century it is discouraging in the extreme to face the possible necessity of attempting to modify the views of some few young officers who have joined the Artillery arm comparatively recently. The situation presented, of Artillerymen arguing in favor of a return to the regimental organization, is enough to bring back the reincarnated spirit of dear old General Hunt, to brush aside such artillery heterodoxy with one stroke of his powerful pen. If Hunt could only have lived to see the corps!

But what are the charges brought against the new corps organization? What new merit has been discovered in the regimental organization that has not been fully considered in the discussions of the past, running back to the days of the Artillery Council and beyond?

None; absolutely none.

Captain Spaulding's paper has been carefully examined for a single new idea bearing on the old-time discussion, without success.

It is charged that there is no proper esprit de corps existing among officers and men of the Artillery Corps now; it is asserted that there was a "magnificent esprit" among the members of the old regiments, and that it is necessary to re-establish the regimental organization in order to re-establish this "magnificent esprit." This is the sum and substance of Captain Spaulding's indictment of the corps organization.

It is admitted by Captain Spaulding that the Artillery is doing excellent professional work now. A good part of his paper is devoted to attempting to show that this same work might be done under a regimental organization. His opinion is that officers and men work now purely from a sense of duty; that if only the regiment were re-established the healthy glow of real love would appear, and we should have the same good work performed as a labor of love.

It is desired to record a conviction that Captain Spaulding is mistaken in his claims and in his assertions. It is believed that there is not only more work done today in the Artillery than ever before, but that it is performed more generally and with more earnestness, interest—love, than ever was dreamed of in the days of regimental organization.

If love of work, love of arm, and pride in both have to do with true esprit de corps, the Artillery spirit is keener and stronger and more generally diffused to-day than at any previous time in the past thirty years. No one who has lived any length of time under the two systems can, it is thought, question for one moment that there is a far healthier professional spirit in the Artillery at present than existed during the regimental régime.

On the other hand, it is denied that there was any general professional esprit de corps, properly so called, under the old regimental systems; that is an esprit based on love of Artillery work and pride in that work. There was, to be sure, a sort of an esprit based on working together for regimental advantages, in stations, promotions, social matters, special duties for officers of the regiment, etc., but this pseudo esprit, while it developed a sort of fraternity feeling, the matrix which formed the bond was not love for and pride in Artillery work for the work's sake; it was often not altogether admirable as it smacked too strongly of selfishness.

It is further claimed that it was precisely the operations of these regimental cliques, pulling this way and that before Congress, whenever any important measure came up affecting our combined interests, which served for years to neutralize all progress and promoted the passage of measures admittedly for the good of the Service. The re-establishment of regiments would bring into existence again these same conflicting forces to the distraction of every Artilleryman, especially to the Chief of Artillery.

Captain Spaulding appears to miss altogether the point that the organization of Coast Artillery should be based on the material to be used by it, rather than on a division bearing no relation to that material. Just as the Infantry regiment is a grouping of men for fighting purposes on the battlefield, so should Coast Artillery units of organization bear some relation to the grouping of officers and men in action. The regiment, whether large or small, is, so far as Coast Artillery is concerned, unrelated to the material it mans and to the use of that material in fighting. No fixed number of men can be taken as a unit in Coast Artillery. The manning body of a fort must vary according to the armament and accessory material in the fort, just as the sizes of crews of war ships vary according to armament and material in the ships.

Again, it should be noted that a regimental organization fixes the relative proportion of field and subordinate officers, non-commissioned officers and men on the basis of an Infantry fighting unit: one colonel, one lieutenant colonel and three majors, to twelve captains, twelve 1st lieutenants, twelve 2d lieutenants, etc., for a regiment, may not, indeed, be sure not to be the relative numbers required for the defense of any particular district. In some districts this proportion of field officers would be too small; in others, too large.

It should be evident that the numbers of Coast Artillery captains should depend primarily on the number of gun and mortar batteries, and other groupings of material, suitable for the commands of an officer of the grade of captain; that the number of majors should depend on the first grouping of these units into "fire commands"; that the number of lieutenant colonels should depend on the second grouping of these into "battle commands" and the number of colonels should depend on a still higher grouping into the units now represented by our Artillery districts, for the creation of which we are so much indebted to General Randolph.

Even such a brief review as is here made indicates that there is really no more reason why there should be a regimental organization for Coast Artillery than for the Navy. There is also no reason why there cannot be a proper esprit de corps among Artillerymen with a



corps organization just as there is such an esprit among the officers and men of the Navy—which has essentially a corps organization—or the officers and men of the Engineer Corps. The esprit of these two fine corps, tested by any standard, is of the highest type. It is absurd to imagine that any higher type would be realized if these corps were organized into regiments. It is not apparent why the Artillery, under a corps organization, may not aspire to as high a standard as either of these corps.

If he will, Captain Spaulding may accept such a corps esprit as a substitute for a regimental esprit. A corps may, from this point of view, for purposes of esprit de corps, be regarded as a large regiment; for example, "The Royal Regiment of Artillery." No one ever heard the esprit of that regiment-criticism.

#### THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

The latest news from the seat of war indicates that the Russians are concentrated on a line between Newchwang and Liaoyang, their main body being in the vicinity of Ta-Shi-Kiou, twenty miles to the east of Newchwang. The main body of the Japanese is located east of Hai-Tshung, which is fifty miles from Newchwang, a little north of east. Both of these places will be found on the Army and Navy Journal map, but not on the map taken from the London Mail which appears on page 1167 of this number.

The Japanese front seems to be along a line running from Hai-Tshung to Hai-Yen (Si-Yen), forty miles a little east of south from Hai-Tshung. The Russians have been holding the passes crossing the Fen-Shui-Ling chain of mountains to the east of their positions. Motien Pass appears on the map on page 1167. It is 54 miles southeast of Liaoyang, and twenty-five miles from Hai-Tshung. Ten miles north of Motien Pass is Fen-Shui Pass; forty miles from Motien Pass Dalin (or Da) Pass, and twenty-five miles from Dalin is Chippin Pass.

June 26-27 the Japanese captured Fen-Shui Pass with a division of troops maneuvering the Russians out of a strongly fortified position by holding them in front while they worked around their right flank and assaulted them in the rear. The Russian force consisted of eleven battalions, seventeen squadrons of cavalry and three batteries of artillery. Motien Pass has also been occupied by a Japanese division. General Kuroki was, at last accounts, with twenty-seven battalions near Dalin Pass, which is connected by a difficult road with Motien Pass. Dalin and Chippin passes both lead to Si-Yen and one leads to Hai-Tshung and the other to Ta-Shi-Kiou (see Army and Navy Journal map), and Kai-Chou. The Russians assert that they are concentrating 180,000 men at Ta-Shi-Kiou, but probably 100,000 would be nearer the mark.

The country in which the armies are now coming into contact consists of a series of mountain chains running parallel with the railway alongside of which the Russians are falling back as the Japanese are advancing. Fen-shui-Ling, Motien and Dalin are all passes which take their names from the mountains over which they run.

General Kuroki, who has heretofore been east of these mountains, is advancing to the westward from Si-Yen through a very rough country, and his columns must traverse the passes named before emerging into the more open country along the railway, approximately abreast of Tshi-Chao, Hai-Cheng, and Liaoyang.

The heavy rains have transformed the Manchuria roads in quagmires and the passage of artillery is almost impossible.

Unofficial Japanese reports claim the capture June 26 of the heights running along the Fung-hi River to the Keek-Wa forts near Port Arthur. This turns Tu-Cheng-Tse obviating the necessity of an attack on it. The Japanese casualties were three officers and 100 men. The Russians left forty dead, which would indicate a total of 200, besides two machine guns and some rifles and ammunition. The outer fortifications of Port Arthur are reported to so dominate each other that once a breach is made they can be taken in detail, leaving only the citadel in the hands of the defenders. Critical observers report that the Russians have over-fortified.

There was a naval battle at Port Arthur June 23 about which contradictory stories are told. The Russians made a sortie to clear away mines and open the harbor's mouth, and they claim that they returned to port after a fight without suffering serious damage. The Russian torpedo boat destroyer named Lieutenant Burnkoff, taken from the Chinese at Taku in 1900, has run the blockade and arrived at Niu-Chwang. Her officers deny the report of Admiral Togo that Russian vessels suffered serious injury. The Russian fleet at Port Arthur is reported in a despatch to the Chicago News from Tokio to consist of the Czarvitch, Retvizan, Pobeda, Peresviet, Poltava, Askold, Diana, Bayan, Novik, and twenty torpedo transport and smaller boats. The torpedo transport Amur is damaged and the battleship Sevastopol slightly damaged, but they can soon be repaired. There are 12,000 sailors and 40,000 soldiers in the fortress.

A Seoul, Korea, despatch, dated June 30, reports that the Russian cruisers Rossia, Grombol and Rurik and ten torpedo boats of the Vladivostok fleet appeared off Gensan on the east coast of Korea and threw 180 shells into the Japanese settlement inflicting but small damage, however. While the cruisers were shelling four torpedo boats entered the harbor and sank the steamer Koun of 2,875 tons, and the little coasting vessel Seitsu. At the end of half an hour the Russians withdrew in the midst of a torrential downpour of rain which prevented the lookouts from noting what direction they took.

In another column we publish an article on "India as a Military Power," which is highly interesting, partly because of the definite information it presents, but still more for the reason that it was written by a native of India who has seen service as an officer in the armies of that country. The military facts which he sets forth speak for themselves, and require no comment. But there are two or three points in his article which are highly significant. He insists that India is entitled to a larger measure of self-government, although he admits that the Indian population has not yet won the confidence of its rulers. The memory of the Indian mutiny, he says, is still green, the government secretly fears a movement looking to the more extensive use of native troops, and adheres to the principle that nearly if not quite one-half of all the troops of the Indian army shall be British Europeans, the latter supplying the artillery service to the absolute exclusion of natives. Through the excellent article of our contributor one catches a new glimpse of the vigilance and caution with which

England has retained control of the military establishment in India from the time of the Sepoy mutiny down to the present day. No sentimental appeals have ever induced her to relax her hold upon the organization. She has enlarged the liberties of the natives not as a means of inducing them to be good, but only in proportion as they have deserved it. If any responsible member of the British Parliament were to propose the withdrawal of all British European troops from India, or even that their proportion to the number of native troops should be considerably reduced, he would be denounced, and perhaps with reason, as an enemy to the peace of the empire. If the military policy of England in India contains any lesson for the United States, it is that we should turn a deaf ear to every demand for any relaxation of our military control in the Philippines. To ignore the warning of England's experience in India would be an act of monumental stupidity.

The following are the itineraries of U.S. naval recruiting parties from July to December, 1904: Naval Recruiting Party No. 1—Hartford, Conn., July 4-9; Bridgeport, Conn., July 11-16; Albany, N.Y., July 18-30; Troy, N.Y., Aug. 1-6; Elmira, N.Y., Aug. 8-13; Scranton, Pa., Aug. 15-20; Newark, N.J., Aug. 22-Sept. 3; Trenton, N.J., Sept. 5-10; Wilmington, Del., Sept. 12-17; Lancaster, Pa., Sept. 19-24; Cincinnati, Ohio, Sept. 26-Oct. 8; Dayton, Ohio, Oct. 10-15; Springfield, Ohio, Oct. 17-22; Cleveland, Ohio, Oct. 24-29; Toledo, Ohio, Oct. 31-Nov. 5; Detroit, Mich., Nov. 7-19; Saginaw, Mich., Nov. 21-26; Lansing, Mich., Nov. 28-Dec. 3; Grand Rapids, Mich., Dec. 5-10; Milwaukee, Wis., Dec. 12-17. Naval Recruiting Party No. 2—St. Louis, Mo., July 4-16; Little Rock, Ark., July 18-23; Oklahoma City, Okla., July 25-30; Fort Worth, Tex., Aug. 1-6; Dallas, Tex., Aug. 8-13; San Antonio, Tex., Aug. 15-20; Galveston, Tex., Aug. 22-27; New Orleans, La., Aug. 29-Sept. 10; Birmingham, Ala., Sept. 12-17; Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 19-24; Cumberland, Md., Sept. 26-Oct. 1; Wheeling, W. Va., Oct. 3-8; Pittsburgh, Pa., Oct. 10-22; Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 24-Nov. 5; Terre Haute, Ind., Nov. 7-12; Louisville, Ky., Nov. 14-19; Evansville, Ind., Nov. 21-26; Paducah, Ky., Nov. 28-Dec. 3; Savannah, Ga., Dec. 5-10; Charleston, S.C., Dec. 12-17. Naval Recruiting Party No. 3—Ogden, Utah, July 4-9; Salt Lake City, Utah, July 11-16; Colorado Springs, Colo., July 18-23; Denver, Colo., July 25-Aug. 6; Wichita, Kans., Aug. 8-13; Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 15-27; Omaha, Neb., Aug. 29-Sept. 3; Sioux Falls, S.Dak., Sept. 5-10; Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 12-17; St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 19-24; St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 26-Oct. 8; Little Rock, Ark., Oct. 10-15; Oklahoma City, Okla., Oct. 17-22; Fort Worth, Tex., Oct. 24-29; Dallas, Tex., Oct. 31-Nov. 5; San Antonio, Tex., Nov. 7-12; Galveston, Tex., Nov. 14-19; New Orleans, La., Nov. 21-Dec. 3; Birmingham, Ala., Dec. 5-10; Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 12-17.

Sensational articles in the daily papers from time to time speak of the close shave passenger and other vessels have from being hit by shells from Forts Wadsworth and Hamilton, New York, during target practice. According to some of the yarns, the shells have passed close enough aboard to almost take a man's breath away. Col. E. T. C. Richmond, U.S.A., commanding at Fort Wadsworth, denied that there was any danger to harbor craft from the big guns. He says that neither the steamer Monmouth nor any other craft was in danger as reported. Passengers on the boats, unaccustomed to the discharge of the guns and the shriek of the shells, may be frightened, he says, but the guns are so true and the men behind so accurate, and so great are the precautions taken, that the only danger is to rowboats and sailboats which persist in crowding close to the line of fire and beyond the target and to the right of the line of fire. The target is 5 by 20 feet. It is anchored at distances varying from 2,000 to 3,200 yards beyond the fort. A fleet of Government tug patrols the lane for firing and shifts the target. In explaining why there is little if any danger, Colonel Richmond is reported as follows: "The period for our semi-annual target practice began on Tuesday, June 28, and on that day we fired fifty rounds. We began at 9 o'clock in the morning and continued until 4 in the afternoon. Fifty rounds in service would be fired in less than one hour with the guns in use. In practice, with a clear field, we could fire fifty rounds in much less than an hour. It took us seven hours, so any one can see how careful we are, and how we have to wait for a clear course."

The statement was recently called to the attention of Secretary Moody that the grave of Rear Admiral Charles Stewart, a naval hero of the War of 1812, was in a neglected condition in the Ronaldson cemetery, Ninth and Bainbridge streets, Philadelphia, that the lot in which the interment was made is the property of the estate of a man formerly in the undertaking business in Philadelphia, and that the location of the grave was known to but few persons and was in danger of being forgotten. Secretary Moody has directed the Bureau of Navigation to investigate the matter fully, and if the grave is identified as that of Admiral Stewart to make a recommendation for the removal of the remains to some national cemetery, suggesting Arlington or the naval cemetery at Annapolis for the location. A report on the estimated cost of removal and of suitably marking the new grave is also to be made. Admiral Stewart was born in Philadelphia in 1778. He served in the Tripolitan War and took a prominent part in the naval events of the War of 1812, taking the Constellation out of Norfolk, eluding the British fleet off that port. While in command of the Constitution he captured the Cyane and Levant. He retired at the age of seventy-eight as senior commodore in 1856 and was promoted to rear admiral on the retired list in 1862. He died at Bordentown, N.J., Nov. 6, 1869, having been the senior officer of the Navy seventeen years and having a service of seventy-one years. The torpedo boat destroyer Stewart is named after him.

Col. Edward E. Britton, A.A.G., on the staff of Gen. James McLeer, 2d Brigade, N.G.N.Y., has prepared two manuals for the use of troops, which were officially published from brigade headquarters, and used with great success at the State camp at Peekskill. Manual No. 1 treats of the following subjects: Sentinels, interior of camp guard; military etiquette, regulations; tent-pitching, conical, wall and shelter tents; shelter trenches, construction; outposts; sentinels; fire discipline, cover, estimation of distances; manual of arms, illustrations, correct positions. This manual is illustrated, and the illustrations include shelter trenches and the manual of

arms from the wall charts devised by Capt. M. B. Stewart, 8th U.S. Cav., and these show very clearly the different positions of the manual of arms. Manual No. 2 relates to the following: Security and information, general remarks; advance guards (including drill of company and battalion); rear guards (including drill of company); outposts; reconnoitering and patrols. Colonel Britton has taken great pains in the preparation of these manuals, which will be found of great value, and he is to be congratulated upon his enterprise.

According to statistics compiled by the New York Journal of Commerce, the losses by fire in the United States and Canada during the first five months of the current year amounted to the colossal total of \$161,887,750, or more than double the aggregate losses for the corresponding period of 1903. We find nothing in these figures to convince property owners that fire insurance is an unsound investment, nor do we find anything in them to justify any city or town in abolishing or relaxing its system of fire protection. Yet by implication, those who oppose the policy of preparedness for war as an assurance of peace, might contend that the enormous losses by fire present an argument for the abolition of fire insurance and for the dissolution of fire companies. Insurance costs money and so does fire protection. War is costly, but preparedness is the best insurance against it. If fire insurance is worth having, war insurance is equally desirable.

The Marine Corps rifle team is now at Creedmoor, Long Island, preparing for the Fort Riley shoot. Maj. Rufus H. Lane, Assistant Adjutant and Inspector, is in charge of the team. First Lieut. Frank E. Evans, U.S.M.C., A.D.C., will report there on Tuesday to captain the team, and 1st Lieut. Douglas C. McDougall, who has just returned from duty at Seoul, Korea, will join the team early in July. First Lieut. Giles Bishop will also try for the team. At present there are twenty-two men on the team, which number will, of course, be reduced as the men are weeded out. Second Lieutenants Stokes and Larned, who are at the School of Application at Annapolis, are splendid shots, but it is doubtful if their services can be used. Captain R. C. Dewey and 1st Lieut. Thomas Holcomb, members of last year's team, are in the Philippines.

The effect of the notice to the country through Order No. 78, making the age of sixty-two presumptive proof of disability for pensioners of the Civil War, has not been what similar orders have produced heretofore. Commissioner Ware has had a list made up at the Pension Office showing the approximate number of those who are entitled to the advance under the new rule. It is not entirely completed, but there are only about 20,000 names on it. In the debates last winter and spring on the order it was declared by the opposition that over 150,000 pensioners would be benefited by it and the Government would be swamped by the increase of pensions required. The investigation shows that the grand roll of pensions is about at its maximum as to beneficiaries, and that there are only a few thousand who served in the Civil War who are not drawing pensions.

Articles we have published indicate a desire on the part of a portion of the Army to abolish the detail system and to return to the regular permanent staff departments. To what extent this feeling prevails through the Army we are not able to say, and should be glad to have an expression of opinion on this subject. The present system should certainly be thoroughly tested before being condemned, and we are inclined to think that it meets the approval of the line of the Army as a whole, and has been received by them with satisfaction. The effect of a change now to the old system would place as worthless the experience gained under the present experiment.

The rifle barrel used by the American team which won the Palma Trophy in outside dimensions, sights, caliber, and ammunition, conformed to the Government barrel, but inside was of superior shape and finish. There were eight grooves of rifling instead of four; the depth of the groove was 2 3/4 thousandths of an inch against four thousandths of an inch in the Krag, and the twist of the rifling gave it one complete turn in eight inches instead of in ten inches, as in the Service arm. The advantages were a velocity of 30 feet per second greater than that of the Service rifle, and a slightly flatter trajectory, while the rounded edges of the groove kept the barrel from fouling.

The installation of the new 13-inch gun on the battleship Kentucky in the New York Navy Yard June 30 and the removal of the old gun from the yard, were successfully completed, and it was a very rapid piece of work. The new gun arrived at 3 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, June 29, and it was placed in position and the old gun was on the floating crane and on its way to Jersey City for shipment to Washington at 11 o'clock A.M., June 30. The guns weigh 137,000 pounds each.

Secretary Hay on June 27 received the following cablegram from Tangier, dated June 27: "Profoundly grateful to the Government for securing my release.—Perdicaris." Orders were cabled to Rear Admiral Jewell, commanding the European squadron, which has been at Tangier pending the negotiations for the release of Perdicaris, directing him to proceed on his cruise and join Rear Admiral Barker's battleship squadron at Piræus, the Port of Athens.

In an article entitled "Clearer Neutrality Agreement Needed," which appeared in these columns last week, we inadvertently spoke of a recent paper on the subject by Prof. John Bassett Moore of Columbia University, as having been published in the Century Magazine. Professor Moore's article appeared in Harper's Magazine, and was one of an important series relating to our diplomatic history which he is writing for that periodical.

On July 1 the headquarters, band and 1st and 2d Battalions, 10th Inf., left Infantry Cantonment, Presidio, Cal., to go into the Department of the Columbia. They stop en route to attend the Army maneuvers at American Lake, from July 7 to July 20. After that they proceed to their stations, Forts Lawton and Wright.



## SOCIETY OF SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

Lieut. Col. Alfred C. Sharpe, U.S.A., secretary and treasurer of the Society of the Army of Santiago de Cuba, announces that the ballots for proposed amendments to the Constitution having been submitted to Major H. L. Bailey for canvas, the following is his report:

Fort Logan, Colo., June 18, 1904.

I certify that I have this day canvassed the ballots for amendments to the Constitution of the Society of the Army of Santiago de Cuba, and find the vote as follows: For amendment to article 4, 1,165 votes; for amendment to article 6, 1,103 votes; for amendment to article 11, 1,160 votes. Against amendment to article 4, 45 votes; against amendment to article 6, 108 votes; against amendment to article 11, 49 votes.

H. L. BAILEY, Major, 2d U.S. Inf., life member. Eleven hundred and thirty votes being necessary to a choice, the amendments to articles 4 and 11 are carried, and the amendment to article 6 is lost.

A new edition to the constitution and by-laws will be issued as soon as practicable.

A. C. SHARPE, Lieut. Col., U.S.A.,  
National secretary and treasurer.

## CASE OF PAYMASTER BISCOE.

The President this week ordered the court-martial sentence of Paymaster Harry E. Biscoe, who was tried on the Asiatic Station by order of Rear Admiral R. D. Evans on the charge of "neglect of duty" and sentenced to be reduced fifteen numbers in his grade, mitigated to a reprimand by the Secretary of the Navy. By this order of the President's, Paymaster Biscoe will be restored to his original place on the list of paymasters. The reprimand will be administered immediately, it having been prepared in the Navy Department and approved by the President.

Considerable interest has been taken in naval circles in the appeal made by Paymaster Biscoe against the sentence of the court and his claim that Admiral Evans was actuated by personal animus in ordering his trial. The following statement, which was given out by Secretary of the Navy Moody on June 30, relative to the case, explains just what action was taken in the matter:

Mr. Biscoe was convicted by the court-martial of certain charges and specifications which, in substance and effect, were that he had failed to use proper and reasonable care in the supervision of the issuing of stores of provisions to the general mess of his ship. The sentence of the court was that he lose fifteen numbers. He appealed to the Navy Department. The Judge Advocate General, reviewing the proceedings, advised the Secretary that they were in conformity to law and that the evidence justified the conviction. He said further: "I am of the opinion that the sentence may, without prejudice to the interests of the service, be materially mitigated, and recommend that such action be taken."

The Secretary reported to the President that the verdict of guilty on two of the specifications of one of the charges should be set aside upon the ground that the mess manual, the provisions of which had not been observed by Mr. Biscoe, was not a lawful regulation issued by the Secretary of the Navy within the meaning of the law, but that in other respects the evidence was sufficient to sustain the conviction.

With regard to the sentence, the Secretary's recommendation was as follows: "I have examined with care his previous record and find it to be excellent in every way. His reputation among the officers of the Asiatic Fleet, from the Commander-in-Chief down, was of the best. I am of the opinion, in view of his good record and of the fact that there was no evidence or suspicion of intentional wrong-doing by the accused, that the ends of justice would be satisfied with a punishment much less than that awarded by the Court, and therefore respectfully submit a recommendation that the punishment be considered with a view to its mitigation. This brings me to a consideration of the power which the President or the Secretary of the Navy has in the premises. In this case, the Commander-in-Chief of a fleet, in foreign waters convened the court, and is its reviewing authority. By Article 53 of the Articles for the Government of the Navy, a sentence of a court lawfully convened by the commander of a squadron 'may be carried into execution on confirmation of the commander of the fleet or officer ordering the court.' The approval of the Secretary of the Navy is, therefore, not required in order to make the sentence of the court effective. He has no power over the proceedings except as a representative of the President. It is believed, however, and that belief has for many years been carried into practice, that the President, or the Secretary of the Navy acting by the authority of the President, may remit or mitigate any punishment inflicted by a court convened as this court has been convened, or set aside proceedings which upon their face are irregular. It is, therefore, my opinion that in this manner the President has jurisdiction to act in the case under consideration."

The President, acting upon the recommendation of the Secretary and the Judge Advocate General, has mitigated the penalty imposed by the court, and directed that the original recommendation of the court of inquiry be carried out and that Paymaster Biscoe be reprimanded for neglect of duty. This has accordingly been done, and the case is closed.

## TROPHIES FOR EXCELLENCE IN GUNNERY.

Under date of June 24 Secretary of the Navy Moody sent to Capt. W. T. Burwell, commanding the Oregon; Lieut. Comdr. John H. Gibbons, commanding the Dolphin, and Lieut. Gregory C. Davison, commanding the torpedo boat destroyer John Paul Jones, as commanding officers of the three vessels which won at the recent target practice the trophies for excellence in gunnery, the following letter:

"The Department forwards herewith for your information a copy of a letter addressed this day to the commanding officer of the U.S.S. Oregon (Dolphin or John Paul Jones) transmitting the trophy for excellence in naval gunnery won by that vessel at the annual record target practice of 1904. In forwarding this copy, the Department, commends your intelligent direction of the gunnery training of the personnel which has produced the gratifying results indicated by the scores made by the vessel under your command. A copy of this letter and the enclosure has been placed on file with your record in the Navy Department."

The following is a copy of the letter addressed by Secretary Moody to the commanding officer of each ship winning the trophy:

"The Department takes pleasure in informing you that at the annual record target practice of 1904 the ——— attained the greatest rapidity of hitting, or final merit, of any vessel of her class and that her name has accordingly been inscribed upon the trophy for excellence in naval gunnery, which, by direction of the President, is hereby awarded her. The trophy will be received on board the ship with appropriate ceremonies, as indicated in the instructions relating thereto, will be mounted in such position as to be accessible to the members of the crew at least while the vessel is in port, and will remain in her possession until the first subsequent annual record target practice at which her final merit is exceeded

by one or more of the vessels of her class, when, upon receipt of instructions from the Department, the trophy will be transferred to the vessel having the highest final merit of her class at that practice. In transmitting this trophy the Department extends its congratulations to you and to the personnel under your command, and commends the intelligent and zealous training which has produced the gratifying efficiency of the divisional officers and their gun-pointers and gun-crews that is indicated by the scores made."

Letters were also written by the Secretary of the Navy to Lieut. F. B. Upham, gunnery officer of the Oregon, and Lieut. H. Laning, gunnery officer of the Dolphin, congratulating them upon their excellent work. These letters, which will also be filed with the officers' records in the Navy Department, contain the following paragraph: "The Department recognizes that the efficient condition of the battery of the Oregon (or Dolphin), and the skill of her pointers and gun crews, as indicated by the scores made, indicates commendable zeal and intelligence in the performance of your important duties."

## RECENT DEATHS.

In G.O. 15, June 24, 1904, U.S. Military Academy, General Mills, Superintendent, says: "It has become the sad duty of the Superintendent to announce to the officers, cadets and graduates of the United States Military Academy the death at 6 o'clock this morning of Lieut. Col. Wright Prescott Edgerton, U.S. Army, professor of mathematics at this institution, at the early age of fifty-one." After stating the facts concerning the official record of Colonel Edgerton, published last week, the official order continues as follows:

His continued interest in active service is shown by the fact that as soon as his academic duties were completed in June of 1898 he, by persistent effort, succeeded in being assigned to duty in connection with the transportation of troops from Port Tampa to Cuba. He was later engaged in the Porto Rican Campaign, being attached to the headquarters of the major general commanding the Army of the United States.

Professor Edgerton was a man of broad culture and much reading, taking the keenest interest in all that pertained either to the Academy, the military service or public affairs generally. Fully appreciating the past, he was deeply alive to all possible beneficial changes of the present. In addition to his great interest in purely academic matters, he strongly advocated and greatly encouraged athletic sports at the Academy, and was for eight years president of the Athletic Association. His death terminates a period of nineteen years of honorable, honored, devoted and able service to the institution that he loved so deeply and unselfishly.

He was an accomplished officer, devoted to his duties, an inspiring teacher, loyal to his superiors, considerate of his subordinates, courteous to all—a type of man and soldier of which the Military Academy is justly proud. All who have come in contact with him socially or officially will ever remember his genial personality, his courteous manner and the perpetual charm of variety which made him so delightful a companion. In his death the country, the Army, and the Academy have cause to lament the loss of an honorable character.

The officers of the Academy and of the battalion of cadets will wear the usual badge of mourning upon the sword hilt for the period of thirty days.

Comdr. Augustus G. Kellogg, U.S.N., whose death at Portsmouth, Va., June 23, we briefly noted last week, was born in Ohio and appointed from Illinois to the Naval Academy, Sept. 21, 1860. He was promoted to ensign, May 28, 1863; attached to steamer Rhode Island, North Atlantic Blockading Squadron, 1864; steam sloop Powhatan, North Atlantic Blockading Squadron, 1864-65. He took part in both attacks on Fort Fisher. He served on the steam sloop Shenandoah, East India Squadron, 1865-68. Commissioned as lieutenant, Nov. 10, 1866. Commissioned as lieutenant commander, March 12, 1868. Was on the gunboat Aroostook, Asiatic Squadron, 1868-69; iron-clad duty, New Orleans, 1869; Naval Academy, 1870-71; Hydrographic office, 1872. In March, 1872, with ten officers and one hundred and fifty men he rescued the steamer Ocean Queen with passengers, from shipwreck on the Island of San Salvador and in July he received the thanks of the Pacific Mail S.S. Company for the services rendered in saving life, while the steamer America was burning at Yokohama. He was on the Michigan, 1873-76; training ship Monongahela, 1876-77; commanding Speedwell, 1877; at the navy yard, Portsmouth, 1877-80; commanding Tallapoosa; special service, 1880-83; promoted commander, July, 1880; lighthouse inspector, 1883-85; equipment duty, navy yard, Washington, 1885-88; commanding Ossipee, North Atlantic Station, 1888-89. He was retired Dec. 15, 1891.

Mrs. Emily Louisa Magee, wife of Chief Engineer Samuel H. Magee, U.S.R.C.S., died at Brooklyn, N.Y., June 26.

Mrs. Emma M. Tuttle, wife of Capt. Francis Tuttle of the United States Revenue Cutter Service, commanding the U.S.S. Manning, died at her home at 2918 Pacific avenue, San Francisco, Cal., June 16. Mrs. Tuttle had been ill for some time, but had been confined to her bed for a few days only. On June 15 she was stricken with pneumonia and on June 16 lost consciousness, passing away at 1 o'clock without again recognizing her husband, mother or daughter, who were at her bedside. The funeral services were held at the residence on Pacific avenue at 2 p.m., June 18, followed by a short service one hour later at the Odd Fellows' crematory, where the body was cremated.

John Bourchier, son of Master Electrician Thomas E. Bourchier, died at Westchester, N.Y., June 26, aged two years and three months.

Mr. James H. Hopkins, father of Capt. William Hopkins, U.S.M.C., died at North Hatley, Canada, June 17.

Mr. Stephen Higginson, brother of Rear Admiral Francis J. Higginson, U.S.N., died at Salem, Mass., June 19.

Marshall J. Smith, a graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy, who entered Oct. 19, 1841, and resigned Feb. 4, 1851, died at New Orleans, La., June 19, 1904.

Gen. William Hartsuff, a Civil War veteran, died at his home in Port Huron, Mich., June 27. He was a native of New York.

Mrs. J. D. Newton, wife of Assistant Engineer Newton, U.S. Rev. Cutter Service, retired, died at Ithaca, N.Y., June 20, 1904.

Brig. General Mackenzie, Corps of Engineers, in a General Order dated June 17, announces the death of 1st Lieut. Nathaniel E. Bower, who was instantly killed by lightning on the target range at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, on June 13, 1904, as heretofore noted in our columns. After giving the record of the deceased, General Mackenzie says: "Since his transfer to the Corps of Engineers he has served continuously with the 1st Battalion of Engineers. Beloved by his companions, reliable and earnest in his work, bright and logical in

mind, Lieutenant Bower gave great promise of a life useful to his country."

Capt. Henry C. Aspinwall, a former officer of the 12th Regiment, N.G.N.Y., well known as a smokeless powder expert, died on June 28 in the Post Graduate Hospital, New York city. He was born in Epsom, Surrey, England. He joined the 22d Regiment in 1879, and subsequently went to the 12th, from which he resigned as captain in 1892. He devoted himself to the improvement of explosives for military purposes, and at his death was superintendent of the smokeless powder department of the Dupont Powder Company. Captain Aspinwall was a member of the American Chemical Society, the Society of Chemical Industry and the Chemists' and the Army and Navy Clubs. He was also vice-president of the New York-section of the Verein Deutscher Chemiker.

## SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Lieut. Gerald Clark Brant, U.S.A., and Miss Ethel Frey Cushing, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George M. Cushing of New York city, were married on June 17 in St. Luke's church, Convent avenue and 141st street. The bride wore a gown of white lace over liberty satin. The bodice was of old lace which was once worn by Miss Audubon, sister of the renowned naturalist, and the veil was of tulle. Miss Georgia Gray was the maid of honor and Miss Margarita Butts, Miss Dorothea Whorf and Miss Fannie Brower the bridesmaids. Lieut. Roy W. Holderness, U.S.A., was best man. The ushers were Lieutenants Robert P. Harbold, Donald C. McDonald, William S. Dowd, Quincy A. Gilmore, Philip H. Worcester and Roger D. Black. An informal reception followed at the Hamilton Grange House.

One of the most brilliant weddings that ever took place in Roselle, N.J., was that held in St. Luke's church June 22, when Helen Sanford Greves, daughter of Lewis S. Greves, of Walnut street, Roselle Park, became the bride of Paymaster John Rumsey Sanford, U.S.N. The church was simply but beautifully decorated with a profusion of daisies and palms, the work of the bride's Sunday school class of boys. A fine musical program was rendered and the bridal procession entered the church to the strains of the wedding march from "Lohengrin." The maid of honor was Miss Louise McPherson of Omaha, Neb., a cousin of the bride. She was followed by four bridesmaids, Miss Roberta Wood Johnson and Miss Louise Wood Johnson of New Brunswick, cousins of the bride; Miss Alice M. Pope and Miss Ethel A. Keddie of Rochelle Park. These were all gowned in champagne-colored silk mull over pink silk, and carried large armfuls of daisies. The ushers were Paymaster Walter Blake Izard, U.S.N.; P.A. Paymaster Frederick Glover Pyne, U.S.N.; Asst. Naval Constr. Henry Williams, U.S.N.; Asst. Naval Constr. Richard H. Robinson, U.S.N.; Civil Engr. Walter Hind Allen, U.S.N., and Capt. Charles C. Carpenter, U.S.M.C. The matron of honor was Mrs. Charles Adrian Smith, a sister of the bride. She wore her wedding gown of white crepe de Chine and duchesse lace, and carried an empire bouquet of daisies. The bride wore a handsome costume of white chiffon cloth, and carried a large bouquet of white sweet peas. Her tulle veil was also caught with the same flowers. The only ornament worn was a magnificent pearl and diamond brooch, the gift of the groom. The best man was Paymaster William Jackson Littell, U.S.N., and the wedding ceremony was performed by the Rev. Franz M. W. Schneeweiss of Philadelphia. From the church the bridal party proceeded to the Casino where a half thousand guests attended the reception and offered their congratulations to bride and groom. The Casino was elaborately decorated with the flags of all nations, while from the stage, which was artistically arranged with daisies, roses and greens, an orchestra discoursed sweet music. A wedding repast was also served. At 10 o'clock the newly-wedded couple, with the bridal party, drove to the home of the bride, and from there at 10:30 Mr. and Mrs. Sanford left on an extended wedding trip. Upon their return they will reside at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, where the groom is now stationed. The bridal gifts were unusually numerous, and particularly beautiful and costly. A large check from the groom's father, a complete silver outfit for the table from the groom's mother were among the gifts, which were displayed in a large room and completely filled all available space.

Gen. and Mrs. A. B. Carey announce the engagement of their daughter, Edith, to Capt. Meriweather Lewis Walker, Corps of Engineers, U.S.A. The wedding will take place at Vineyard Haven, Mass., the latter part of September.

The marriage of Miss Volida Henderson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles G. Henderson, of Columbus, O., to Lieut. James Kelly Parsons, 20th U.S. Inf., will occur July 23. The wedding will be a family one, no invitations being issued. Miss Henderson is a member of the class of 1904 of Vassar College, while Lieutenant Parsons has just completed the course at the General Service and Staff College.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. H. G. Cavanaugh announce the engagement of their daughter, Marie, to Lieut. Seth Williams Cook, 10th U.S. Cavalry. The wedding will take place in September.

The engagement is announced of Miss Mabel Lucas, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Lucas, of Philadelphia, to Ensign Clarence Bruff, U.S.N. The date of the wedding has not been decided upon.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Emma Wheeler Boutelle, daughter of Mrs. Frederick A. Boutelle, of Newark, Ohio, and Lieut. Harry Hawley, U.S.A.

In the presence of several hundreds of guests Lieut. Francis H. Lincoln, U.S.A., a son of Gen. J. R. Lincoln, was married on June 18 at Delaware City, Del., to Miss Bertie E. Clark, a leader in New Castle county society. The Presbyterian church, where the ceremony took place, was tastefully decorated and the ceremony was performed by Chaplain Bell of Fort DuPont. The bride was given away by her father, William Henry Harrison Clark. Louise Jefferson, a niece of the bride, was flower girl; Mrs. Charles Jefferson, Delaware City, matron of honor; Miss Anna Sproule, Mrs. Hunting Center, of Philadelphia, and Miss Mary Shallcross of Middletown, the bridesmaids. Lieut. N. J. Shelton, U.S.A., was best man, and the ushers were Lieut. William H. Wilson, Lieut. Charles E. N. Howard, Lieut. Claudius M. Seaman, Lieut. J. M. Fulton, Lieut. A. U. Faulkner and Lieut. P. S. Golderman. The bride wore a gown of just cloth imported from the Philippines, a creation resembling a network of clouds trimmed with rare Cluny lace. She carried a shower bouquet of bride roses and lilies of the valley. Following the ceremony Lieut. and Mrs. Lincoln were tendered a reception at the Clark mansion. The dining room was tastefully decorated in



white and as the bridal party reached the table some one pulled a ribbon and a shower of confetti fell over all. The bride cut the wedding cake with a sword. Lieut. and Mrs. Lincoln left for a wedding tour in the South and were to go to Fortress Monroe, the station of Lieutenant Lincoln, about June 25. The popularity of the bride was attested by the choice wedding presents received from parts of sixteen States.

Miss Haidee Williamson, daughter of the late Gen. James A. Williamson, U.S.A., was married on June 18 to Mr. Joseph M. Z. Charbonnel of Los Angeles, Cal. The marriage took place at Miramar, Santa Monica, Cal., the home of Mrs. Roy Jones, the bride's sister.

Lieut. Bruce Palmer, 10th U.S. Cav., and Miss Madeleine Harding were married in Chicago, Ill., June 21.

Miss Elizabeth Webster Stillman, daughter of the late Capt. Charles A. Stillman, U.S.M.C., was recently married to Mr. Robert Fletcher Whitney.

Miss Grace Phillips Lawrence, niece of Pay Director Arthur Burtis, U.S.N., was married on May 31 at Schenectady, N.Y., to William Chauncey Yates.

A handsome June wedding took place in Lafayette Presbyterian church, Buffalo, N.Y., a few nights since, when Miss Winifred Van Santford Knight, daughter of Mayor and Mrs. Erasmus C. Knight, became the bride of Lieut. Ralph Brown Lister, 1st U.S. Inf., the Rev. William Young Chapman officiating. The ushers were Capt. H. L. Jackson and Capt. L. Whitford Jordan, 1st U.S. Inf.; Lieut. Roger S. Fitch, 1st U.S. Cav.; Lieut. E. Chester Ecker, 9th Inf.; Lieut. Deshler Whitling, 8th Inf.; and Lieut. Brady G. Ruttenclutter, 1st Inf., Fort Wayne, Mich. The bride's only attendant was her sister, Miss Gertrude Knight. Lieut. Grosvenor L. Townsend, 1st Inf., was best man. The bride wore an exquisite gown of white chiffon voile over satin with an accordion pleated petticoat, bertha and medallions of duchess lace. Her tulle veil was fastened with lilies of the valley and she carried a shower bouquet of the same flower. A reception to about 200 guests followed at the home of the bride in West Ferry street. The house was elaborately decorated with palms and flags. Supper was served in a marquee. Lieut. and Mrs. Lister left for a month's bridal tour and will be at home after Sept. 1 at Fort Porter, N.Y.

A wedding of much interest to Navy circles is one which took place in Rome, Italy, on Saturday, June 4, when Miss Nellie Belle Drum, daughter of Mrs. Ellen M. Drum, of San Francisco, was married to Lieut. Ralph Elton Pope, U.S. Navy. For the past two years Miss Drum has traveled and resided in Europe with her mother, sister and cousin, Mrs. Todd, wife of Lieut. David Wooster Todd, U.S. Navy. Lieutenant Pope, recently attached to the U.S.S. Marblehead on the Pacific Station, is a graduate of the class of '90, and is one of the most popular of the young naval officers. After a brief honeymoon in Italy, Lieut. and Mrs. Pope returned to the United States where they continued their bridal tour.

An Army engagement of great interest to the society people of Delaware and Washington is that of Miss Lillian Brooks Kenney and 1st Lieut. William Chappell Tremaine, 15th Cav. Miss Kenney is the only daughter of former United States Senator and Mrs. Richard R. Kenney. Two years ago Miss Kenney made her debut in Washington, when her father was in the Senate. She was one of the most accomplished of the debutantes of that season. Owing to the ill-health of Mrs. Kenney, the bride's mother, the wedding, which will take place at Dover, Del., on July 14, will be of a most quiet nature, only the family and a few intimate friends being asked to the ceremony. Announcement cards will, however, be sent to the many friends of the young couple. Lieut. and Mrs. Tremaine will be at home at Fort Myer, Va., the station of the groom, after Oct. 1, 1904.

Capt. Nelson Beardsley Burr, 12th Regiment, N.G.N.Y., was married to Miss Helen Van Cortlandt Morris, daughter of the late Major R. L. Morris, and niece of the late Judge A. C. Monson, of New York at the Morris county seat, Jericho, N.Y., June 29. The ceremony was performed at half past twelve o'clock, the Rev. Mr. Cook, of the Episcopal church at Hempstead, officiating. The bride was given away by her brother, Capt. Monson Morris, 12th N.G.N.Y. The best man was Mr. Calvin Burr, brother of the bridegroom. The ushers were Capt. Francis V. L. Hoppin, Col. George R. Dyer, 12th N.G.N.Y., Ogden Hammond, Peter S. Pilot, Charles K. Beekman and Robert T. Varnum of New York. They wore boutonnieres of white sweet peas. A reception and wedding breakfast followed the ceremony. Twenty-two covers were laid in the palm room for the bridal party, and twenty-two tables were set on the lawn for the guests.

Mrs. Kathryn Ewing Brown and Capt. Irving Wallace Rand, Asst. Surgeon, U.S.A., were married by the Rev. William Carson Shaw of Oakland, Cal., at the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. E. H. Wedekind, San Francisco, in the presence of the family of the bride only, on Wednesday evening, June 15, 1904, leaving for a trip through the Yosemite Park immediately thereafter. Mrs. Brown was a daughter of the late Col. William Ewing of Columbus, Ohio, and is well known in Army social circles. Dr. Rand was with the 18th Infantry in Panay Island in 1899 and 1900, and took part in all the active work of the campaign by the 18th Infantry, and is at present on duty at the Infantry Cantonment at the Presidio, San Francisco. Dr. and Mrs. Brown will be at home after July 20.

Miss Amelia Frances Lieber, daughter of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. G. Norman Lieber, and Charles Falconer Stearns, Attorney General of Rhode Island, were married at noon, June 30, at the residence of the bride's parents in Washington, D.C. Mrs. Augustine N. Lawrence, jr., of Bryn Mawr, Pa., the bride's sister, was her only attendant, and Deshler Stearns, the groom's brother, acted as best man. The bride's gown was of white chiffon cloth, trimmed with founces of lace, and she wore a bridal veil of tulle and carried white sweet peas.

The engagement of Miss Winifred G. Batchelor, daughter of the late Capt. Joseph B. Batchelor, jr., 24th Inf., to Lieut. Walter Harvey, 16th Inf., has been announced. The wedding will take place very quietly early in July, at Fort Slocum, New York Harbor.

Lieut. Willis V. Morris, 6th U.S. Cav., and Miss Genevieve Alexander were married on June 29.

A successful lawn fête and band concert was held on the lawn in front of Lyndhurst, near Tarrytown, N.Y., the country home of Miss Helen M. Gould, on June 25. The proceeds, estimated at \$1,500, are to go to the Women's Auxiliary of the international branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, for work in the Army and Navy. Miss Gould displayed some of her highly prized souvenirs, among them being the American flag given to her by the sailors of the Raleigh.

## PERSONALS.

The friends of Major H. A. Barber will regret to learn that he is very ill at the U.S. General hospital, Washington Barracks, D.C.

Lieut. J. D. Telford, 1st Cavalry, from Fort Clark, is visiting his parents, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Telford, at their summer home, Fisher's Island, N.Y.

Mrs. G. LeRoy Brown, Miss Mary and George and Dudley Brown sailed on the Sheridan on June 1 from Honolulu to join Lieut. Col. G. LeR. Brown, 14th Inf., U.S.A.

Gen. H. M. Robert, U.S.A., retired, left Oswego, N. Y., June 27 with his wife for Chautauqua, N.Y., where they expect to spend July and August, stopping ten days at Niagara en route.

Capt. John P. Merrell, U.S.N., previous to sailing for the Asiatic Station to assume command of the Oregon, paid a visit to Washington friends and was given a fine send-off by his admirers in and around the Navy Department and Army and Navy Club.

Miss Freeman of Newport is a guest of Mrs. Wilson, wife of Lieut. James Eveleth Wilson, Art. Corps. Mrs. Wilson, who intends joining her husband in the fall, who is stationed at Fort Stevens, Oregon, is visiting her mother, Mrs. Newton, at Winthrop, Mass.

General H. C. Corbin, U.S.A., accompanied by his aide-de-camp, Capt. James A. Moss, 24th Inf., reviewed and inspected the troops at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., June 25, and those at Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., June 27. The General returned to Governor's Island June 28.

Our recent guest, Lieut. General Sir Ian Hamilton, narrowly escaped drowning at Chemulpo, the steam launch in which he was embarking to join the transport carrying the attachés, lurching as he stepped off and dropping him between it and the ship. The General would have been swept under the transport and drowned had not Colonel Satow sprung forward and gripped his hand as he was disappearing.

Mrs. Harry M. Hodges, wife of Lieut. Commander Hodges, sailed for Europe on June 23 for a prolonged absence from the country. After several weeks spent in Paris, Mrs. Hodges will visit her relatives in England and Scotland, and during this latter part of her visit abroad her husband will join her and they will return to this country together. Lieut. Commander Hodges will apply for a month's leave in August.

A despatch from Fort Leavenworth, Kas., of June 24, states that 1st Lieut. William H. Plummer, 6th U.S. Inf., has been missing for nearly a week. No reason is known for his disappearance. He is a native of Rhode Island, served in a Massachusetts Volunteer Regiment in 1890, and in the 26th U.S. Vol. Inf. in 1899. He was appointed a 2d lieutenant in the Regular Army in February, 1901, and was subsequently appointed to the Regular Army.

Major Rufus Lane, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Lane have given up their pleasant home on Vernon avenue, Washington, D.C., as Major Lane is under orders for the Far East, and it is the intention that Mrs. Lane and his children shall accompany him to Manila. Previous to their departure for the Philippines, however, Mrs. Lane will visit relatives in Ohio, joining the Major for a short stay at 912 Nineteenth street, previous to sailing for the Far East.

The handsome and artistic home of Mrs. John A. Wagner at Fort Robinson, Neb., was the scene of much beauty and loveliness on the afternoon of June 18, when Lieut. and Mrs. Wagner entertained in honor of Miss Harrison of Denver, niece of the wife of Capt. C. P. Johnson, assisted by Mrs. Corryell of California, mother of Mrs. Wagner. The large hall was decorated with many handsome Persian fabrics and trophies, brought over from the Orient by Captain Wagner, with many war trophies won by this gallant officer. Delightful refreshments were served in the handsome dining room, the color scheme being red and green. Sweet music was furnished by the orchestra during the entire evening, and with Mrs. Wagner as a charming hostess, the occasion was one of much enjoyment.

"Brigadier General Frank D. Baldwin, LL.D." will be the official military and literary title of the commander of the Department of Colorado from now on. General Baldwin has been the recipient of a handsome favor from his old college in the shape of a degree of Doctor of Laws. President Joseph W. Mauck of Hillsdale College, Hillsdale, Mich., wrote on June 15 telling the General of this honor, and adding that "they tender you this degree in recognition of your eminent services to your country, which have heretofore been attested by the unusual distinction of two medals of honor conferred upon you by the Congress." The college is one of the oldest in Michigan, and it was here that General Baldwin attended until the war broke out. He left before graduation to answer the call of his country and entered military life never to return to college.

A very pretty and enjoyable reception was given on board the revenue cutter Tuscarora at Milwaukee, Wis., a few days since, by the officers and their wives. The decorations were all in red, white and blue, with flags and pennants waving about the deck, and the dainty summer gowns of the guests and the natty white uniforms of the officers made a pretty picture. The two tables where refreshments were served were decorated with red and white peonies tied with blue ribbons and red and white roses and blue lilies, and the ices were served in the shape of tiny ships with little silken flags. Mrs. Hall and Mrs. Falkenstein received the guests and were assisted by Misses J. G. Flint, J. S. Peck, A. K. Hamilton, Charles A. Anson, L. W. Cook, Frank L. Vance, E. P. Villas, Walter Kempster, E. W. Thatcher, Hamilton Townsend and the Misses Dahlman and Mallory.

The little son born to the Hon. Basil and Mrs. Taylor at Hong Kong comes of fighting stock on both sides. His father was formerly a commander in the Royal Navy and has two medals for distinguished services in the bombardment of Alexandria in the war with Egypt. The paternal grandfather was the late Colonel, the Rt. Hon. Edward Taylor, (M.P. for County Dublin for over forty years, and three times a cabinet minister). The forty years, and three times a cabinet minister). The maternal grandfather is Lieut. Col. H. B. Osgood, U.S.A., who is still in active service, having served in two wars and holding a medal of honor. He has recently returned from the Philippines. Other military men to whom the small boy is closely related are General Sir Richard Taylor of Crimean fame; Capt. Edward Taylor of the Grenadier Guards; Majors Joseph Wande and Skerfington-Smythe, both of the Cold Stream Guards and of the Distinguished Service Order, and the late Major William Osgood of the Cuban Army, killed in '96, and he is by direct descent a many times great-grandson of General Israel Putnam and Col. George Douglas and others of Revolutionary fame.

Capt. H. P. Perrine, U.S.A., should be addressed at Cottage City, Mass.

Gen. C. H. Tompkins, U.S.A., is on a visit to Look-out Mountain, Tenn.

Lieut. James M. Wheeler, U.S.A., is on a two months' visit to Guthrie, Okla.

Col. A. L. Myer, U.S.A., was a guest at the Grand Hotel, New York city, June 27.

Gen. J. W. Reilly, U.S.A., is at the Berwick, Avon-by-the-Sea, N.J., for the summer.

Col. J. V. D. Middleton, U.S.A., has gone to Buena Vista Spring Hotel, Franklin Co., Pa.

A son was born to the wife of Capt. Harry A. Eaton, 23d U.S. Inf., at Manila, P.I., May 22.

A son was born to the wife of Surgeon Alfred G. Grunwell, U.S.N., at Washington, D.C., June 13.

Miss Mary Stafford, daughter of the late Major S. R. Stafford, U.S.A., is spending a few weeks at Hot Springs, Ark.

A daughter, Barbara Kent Curtis, was born to the wife of Capt. L. A. Curtis, 22d U.S. Inf., at Washington, D.C., June 25.

Mrs. T. W. Moore and Miss E. D. Eldy of Philadelphia, have registered at The Chatham Park Place, Atlantic City, N.J., for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Gaillard Hunt have left Washington for their country home at Falls Church, Va. Mr. Hunt is a brother of Pay Inspector Livingston Hunt, U.S.N.

Mrs. Butt, mother of Capt. A. W. Butt, U.S.A., has sailed for Liverpool, England, where she will pass the summer with her son, Mr. Edward Butt, and his family.

Mrs. and the Misses Sheridan are at their summer home, Nonquit, Mass., where they will be joined on July 11 by Gen. Rucker, U.S.A., and the Misses Rucker.

Mrs. G. R. Armstrong and infant son are making a visit to Mrs. Armstrong's father, Brig. Gen. Justus M. Brown. Lieut. Armstrong will join them later in the summer.

Mrs. S. R. Colbourn, wife of Pay Dir. S. R. Colbourn, U.S.N., New York Navy Yard, will leave shortly for the Adirondacks, stopping for the summer at the hotel Amersand.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Bartlett J. Cromwell will spend the summer at Buena Vista Springs in the Blue Mountains. They have secured quarters at the Blue Mountain hotel.

General and Mrs. Charles L. Cooper have left New York for Denver, Colo., where they will be at The Metropole Hotel.

Col. and Mrs. Johnson V. D. Middleton, U.S.A., will go this week to the Buena Vista Spring Hotel, Franklin County, Pa., where they expect to remain during the next two months.

Rear Admiral John McGowan, U.S.N., retired, with Mrs. and Miss McGowan, will be among the Washington visitors at Bedford Springs, Pa., where they have taken quarters for the summer.

Rear Admiral M. T. Endicott, U.S.N., chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks at the Navy Department, has returned to Washington after a pleasant visit to his brother, Judge A. B. Endicott of Philadelphia.

Lieut. Col. John A. Darling, U.S.A., and Mrs. Darling have finished their visit to New London and have gone to Maine for the remainder of the summer. They contemplate spending the winter in Florence, Italy.

Capt. Frank A. Barton, U.S.A., has left Washington for Youngstown, N.Y., where he will join his wife, who is there visiting her parents. From there they will go to the Yellowstone Park, where his troop is stationed.

The friends of General and Mrs. Amos S. Kimball will be pleased to learn that after spending a month very pleasantly at the World's Fair in St. Louis they have returned to New York and taken up their quarters at the Hotel Endicott.

A despatch from Wooster, Ohio, states that Major Elmore F. Taggart, U.S.A., on duty as transport quartermaster, has filed a petition for divorce from Grace Viola Culvert Taggart, who in her answer, files counter charges against her husband.

Miss Ethel Robertson, niece of General and Mrs. A. S. Burt, has been visiting them at the Portner, Washington, D.C. Miss Robertson was returning to her home in Cincinnati from New York, where she has been studying art during the past winter.

Lieut. Col. E. A. Edwards, U.S.A., retired, and family will be at "The Breakers," Ocean City, Md., for the summer. Miss Helen Edwards and her brother, Eaton, will be guests of friends in the Berkshires during July. The former enters Vassar in the fall.

Capt. John McA. Webster, U.S.A., retired, has been appointed United States Indian agent at the Colville agency, Washington. The appointment is the outcome of a recent investigation of the affairs of the agency, the result of which was the removal of the former agent under orders of President Roosevelt.

Mrs. Tricon, wife of P.A. Paymaster Eugene H. Tricon, U.S.N., is at that delightful old resort, the hotel Chamberlin, Fortress Monroe, Va., where the Nevada is now lying. Later on Mrs. Tricon will visit New London, Conn., and Newport, R.I., following in so far as is possible the movements of the Nevada.

Col. S. W. Taylor, wife and little daughter, Miss Katherine, who have been at Oklahoma City, will arrive at Fort Riley July 4. The Misses Besaie, Florence and Elsie Taylor are spending the summer at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, visiting old friends.

Brig. Gen. W. P. Rogers, U.S.A., retired, has just returned to Washington, D.C., from Atlantic City, where he had been during the present month. After July 1 he will be at "Chevy Chase Inn," Montgomery County, Md., for a part of the summer. Mrs. Rogers is at Winona, Minnesota, spending the summer with her parents. Dr. P. B. Rogers, son of the General, is now in Philadelphia and will join the General for a short while at Chevy Chase Inn.

At Fort Niobrara, Neb., on Wednesday, June 22, the Chafing Dish club met at the home of Lieut. and Mrs. Douglas Donald. A "kitchen shower" was given on Thursday, the 23d, in honor of Miss Mary E. Knapp and Miss Sarah L. Strong. Each received a goodly supply of kitchen utensils for use in their future homes. A ten round boxing contest was held in Valentine, Neb., on Saturday, June 18, between Hamp G. Ireland, of Co. I, 25th Inf., and "Billy" Rhodes, of Omaha. It was a clever bout, Ireland having the better of it for the first seven rounds, when Rhodes took a brace and did some fast work. The referee decided the match was a draw. The parents of Lieut. Fred W. Bugbee, who have been visiting in the post for a few days, left for their home on Friday, June 24.



Lieut. Frederick A. Traut, U.S.N., was a guest at the Imperial Hotel, New York City, June 30.

A daughter was born to the wife of Capt. George H. Estes, jr., 20th U.S. Inf., at Manila, P.I., June 29.

Major Gen. and Mrs. S. S. Sumner expect to leave Oklahoma City July 3 for Denver to spend the summer.

Gen. A. E. Bates, U.S.A., and Mrs. Bates have bought a place in the Berkshire Hills, Mass., where they are passing the summer.

Gen. A. J. Perry, U.S.A., and Mrs. Perry are visiting their daughter, Mrs. J. Morgan, wife of Mr. James Morgan, at Princeton, N.J.

The assignment of 2d Lieut. William R. Scott, as published in the Journal last week, has been changed from the 2d Infantry to the 7th Infantry.

Mrs. Hunt, wife of the former Governor of Porto Rico, William H. Hunt, has arrived at Cazenovia, N.Y., where she will be joined by her husband for the summer.

Lieut. C. E. Delaplane, U.S.A., will visit his aunt, Mrs. N. M. Delaplane, in Washington, during July. Lieutenant Delaplane has been with his regiment in the Philippines for four years.

Capt. Robert L. Howze, 6th Cav., U.S.A., who has returned from Porto Rico, is visiting friends at the Soldiers' Home, Washington, D.C., en route to his station at Fort Keogh, Montana.

The friends of Col. J. T. Kirkman, U.S.A., regret to hear of his having fallen in boarding a Connecticut avenue car, Washington, breaking his leg. He was taken to the Washington Barracks Hospital, where he is being treated.

At the commencement exercises at the University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn., June 30, the honorary degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred upon Col. William C. Gorgas, Med. Dept., U.S.A., and the honorary degree of Doctor of Civil Law upon Baron Speck von Sternberg, German Ambassador to the United States.

Capt. T. W. Moore, 21st Inf., who has been on duty at the Delaware College, Newark, Del., will sail on Saturday, July 2, on the Red Line steamer *Vaderland* for a trip abroad. His address until July 16 will be care of Ernest Grebert, Langen Schwaldach, Nassau, Germany. After July 16 his address will be care of J. S. Morgan & Co., 22 Old Broad street, London, England. After September 1 he will join his regiment at Fort Snelling, Minn.

Major Theodore A. Bingham, Corps of Engineers, U.S.A., formerly Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds in Washington, D.C., has been ordered before a retiring board. Major Bingham, it will be remembered, sustained a severe injury a few months ago in Buffalo, N.Y., and his leg was amputated. Major Bingham, it is announced, will be promoted to brigadier general before his retirement as a result of the retirement of General Hains this month.

Capt. Charles Patton Echols, U.S.A., who has been appointed Professor of Mathematics at the Military Academy to succeed the late Col. Wright P. Edgerton, is admirably qualified for that important post. He was appointed a cadet at West Point in 1887, from Alabama, he was graduated and promoted additional second lieutenant of engineers June 12, 1891, second lieutenant October 4, 1894, and first lieutenant January 6, 1896. He was appointed associate professor at the Military Academy October 7, 1898, and with rank of captain June 28, 1902. His skill as an instructor, his fine qualities as an officer and gentleman, and his zealous devotion to the interests of the institution, all characterize him as a fit successor to the lamented Edgerton.

Miss Eleanor Moseley, daughter of Lieutenant Colonel Moseley, U.S.A., and Mr. Arthur Thomas Harris, of Brookline, Mass., were married in Boston, Mass., Wednesday evening, June 29. The wedding took place at the apartments of her cousin, Miss Ellen Moseley, at the Kensington, which were beautifully decorated for the occasion with red and white roses in the room in which the ceremony took place—the dining-room with pink carnations and sweet peas—the drawing-room with white bride's roses. The whole house was elaborately decorated with roses and ferns. A stringed orchestra played during the ceremony and during the evening. The bride in a beautiful Paris gown of white gauze, trimmed with rose point lace, carried lilies of the valley and was given away by her father. Miss Lida Ramsey, of Bryn Mawr, Pa., the maid of honor, wore a white tulle evening gown; and the bridesmaids, Miss Grace Taylor, of Boston, and Miss Martha Harris, the groom's sister, also wore white tulle evening gowns. All carried lavender sweet peas, made in shower bouquets. The best man was Mr. George Harris, brother of the groom, and the ushers were Mr. Henry Fuller, of Lancaster, Mass., and Mr. Loring Underwood, of Boston. The ceremony was followed by a reception to the families and most intimate friends. The evening before the wedding Miss Moseley entertained her bridal party at the Kensington. The display of gifts was very handsome. Mr. and Mrs. Harris left for the White Mountains and in the fall will go to housekeeping in Boston. Colonel Moseley, Mrs. Moseley and their daughter returned from a vacation taken in Europe recently, and went to Boston, Mass., where they visited Mr. and Mrs. George R. Harris at their seaside place in Kenburna, where they were joined by Miss Lida Ramsey.

#### COURT OF CLAIMS CASES.

The Court of Claims in the case of Major Hardie decided that officers could recover for the loss of their horses, and by consent of the Assistant Attorney General a simple mode of procedure has been adopted for the proof of these claims. The great danger to officers now in this class is that they will let the statute of limitations run upon the claims which accrued in the year 1898. The last case of this kind filed in the Court of Claims is that of Colonel Henry Carroll, U.S.A., retired. This was presented June 23, 1904, by his attorneys, Messrs. George A. and William B. King, who are also the attorneys in all of the above cases, within on day of the running of the statute of limitations. Other officers not so active in getting their claims presented will doubtless lose any opportunity for so doing by their delay.

Claims have been filed in the Court of Claims for horses lost in service by the following officers of the Army: Brig. Gens. Wm. H. Bisbee, A. A. Harbach, John H. Page; Col. Henry Carroll, Winfield S. Edgerly, P. F. Harvey, J. F. Huston, J. G. C. Lee; Majors W. B. Banister, W. D. Beach, Charles B. Ewing, H. F. Kendall, George H. Morgan, H. L. Ripley, Charles E. Woodruff; Capt. B. W. Atkinson, Austin H. Brown (deceased), Edmund L. Butts, Lester W. Cornish, Mark

L. Hersey, Palmer E. Pierce, George H. Sands, R. L. Spencer, John Stafford, C. E. Tayman, W. M. Wright; Lieutenants Samuel W. Fountain, Gordon Johnson, Frank R. Lang, Edgar A. Sirmyer. Also fifteen officers of Volunteers.

The brief of Assistant Attorney Anderson in the case of Assistant Surgeon Hawkins of the 159th Indiana Volunteers was presented to the Court of Claims just before adjournment, and it was decided by Messrs. George A. and William B. King, attorneys for the claimants, that the case, which is a test one, should not be taken up for consideration until the opening of the fall term when a full bench would be present. The act of April 26, 1898, provided that officers entering with their militia regiments as a body should have the rank held in the militia. The Attorney General takes the position that this law gives them the rank but that as another law provides that assistant surgeons shall have only the pay of 1st lieutenants during the first five years of service while they had the rank of captain they were entitled only to the pay of 1st lieutenants. The attorneys for the claimants assert that no such anomaly as this was intended, but that the grant of rank always carries with it a grant of pay appropriate to the rank. About half the officers interested have filed their petitions in the Court of Claims. A considerable share of the amount due is already barred from hearing by that court in the cases not already presented, and the statute of limitation of six years will run against those not presented within that period.

#### DECISIONS OF THE COMPTROLLER.

Of importance to the Marine Corps is a decision just rendered by the Comptroller of the Treasury to the effect that the provisions of the Army Act of April 23, 1904, does not operate to prevent the payment to officers and enlisted men of the Marine Corps of the increased pay provided by the acts of June 30, 1902, and March 3, 1901. The question was placed before the Comptroller by Lieut. Col. George Richards, paymaster, Marine Corps, in a letter in which he asks if the enactment of April 23, 1904, operated to repeal the provisions of the acts of June 30, 1902, so far as officers and enlisted men of the Marine Corps are concerned. The Comptroller says he can see nothing inconsistent with the provisions of the prior acts and is of the opinion that the provisions of the prior acts are still in force, and if there has been appropriation for the officers and enlisted men of the Marine Corps money sufficient to pay them this increased pay, they may be paid the same as heretofore.

In the case of 2d Asst. Engr. Byron A. Minor, Revenue Cutter Service, the Comptroller has held that acting assistant engineers are not petty officers in the Revenue Cutter Service and that service as such cannot be counted in computing longevity pay. Mr. Minor claimed \$89.22 for longevity pay from April 16 to Dec. 31, 1903, having taken into account his first services in the Revenue Cutter Service as an "acting assistant engineer" appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury. The Comptroller disallows the claim for the reason stated.

The Comptroller has reversed the decision of the Auditor for the War Department in the case of John C. O'Connor. The claim was for \$2 a month additional pay on account of a certificate of merit awarded him while he was serving as 1st sergeant, Battery G, 3d U. S. Artillery, and ordnance sergeant, U.S.A., from July 31, 1898, to Dec. 10, 1903. The Auditor allowed addition from Jan. 1, 1901, disallowing it before that on the ground that the certificate was granted for services from July 31, 1898, to Jan. 1, 1901, and therefore right to extra pay did not accrue until the latter date. In reversing this the Comptroller says that as this is a beneficial statute especially designed to encourage acts of bravery, it should be construed liberally, and Mr. O'Connor is entitled to the additional \$2 a month from March 25, 1899, the first day on which it is stated he especially distinguished himself.

The Assistant Comptroller has decided that the credit balance due a prisoner at time of conviction and not forfeited for desertion or by the sentence of the court-martial, should not be drawn upon to pay for the prison expenses provided for by articles 1258, Navy Regulations, viz: "Such articles of clothing and small stores as may be deemed necessary for his health and comfort by the commanding officer of the ship or barracks." It was said in the decision of April 7, referred to, that whatever penalty is imposed, including forfeiture of pay, is the full measure of the punishment prescribed, and when a balance due the man is not forfeited, either by desertion or sentence, it cannot be taken by the Government to pay for the usual prison expenses for which an appropriation has been made.

In the case of Chief Gunner James Shannon, the Comptroller of the Treasury has held that Chief Gunners are entitled to the pay of that grade from the date of their commission provided that they had passed their examination for that grade at that time. John Robinson, coxswain in the Navy, appealed from the action of the Auditor for the War Department in disallowing his claim for reimbursement of cost of transportation from Bremerton, Wash., to Brooklyn, N.Y., his residence, at the expiration of his term of enlistment. It seems that Robinson's last re-enlistment was at Buenos Ayres. After reviewing the law the Comptroller affirms the action of the Auditor on the ground that there is no legal warrant to pay the transportation to place of enlistment of men discharged, who enlisted outside the continental limits of the United States.

The trophies for excellence in naval gunnery for vessels of the U.S. Navy, to which we refer elsewhere, are of bronze and the designs are executed in low relief. The trophy won by the Oregon represents a battleship, in an ordinary sea, steaming along with a bone in her teeth, while the smoke is pouring from her three funnels, and she is firing from an after gun of her starboard secondary battery. Another battleship is on her port bow. The trophy won by the torpedo boat destroyer John Paul Jones represents a torpedo boat destroyer steaming along in a heavy sea. A sea on her starboard bow is just about ready to break over her. Altogether this craft is having a very uncomfortable time with the elements. The third trophy offered was won by the Dolphin.

#### OFFICIAL DISPATCHES.

San Francisco, Cal., June 27, 1904.  
The Military Secretary, War Department:  
Thirtieth Company, Coast Art., two officers, 102 men, one sergeant, Hospital Corps, left San Diego at one o'clock p.m. to-day, enroute Fort Lawton.  
MACARTHUR, Commanding.

## THE ARMY

### RECESS PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

#### Quartermaster's Department.

To be assistant quartermaster general, with rank of colonel, June 25, 1904, vice Jacobs, retired, Lieut. Col. John W. Pullman.

To be deputy quartermaster, with rank of lieutenant colonel: Major Oscar F. Long, June 25, 1904, vice Pullman, promoted.

#### Corps of Engineers.

To be captain: 1st Lieut. Frank C. Boggs, April 23, 1904, vice Newcomer, promoted. To be 1st lieutenant: Second Lieut. Robert R. Ralston, April 23, 1904, vice Boggs, promoted.

#### Infantry.

To be 2d lieutenant: Batt. Sergt. Major Anton Caesar Cron, 27th Inf., June 25, 1904.

Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry—To be assistant surgeon, with rank of captain, from July 1, 1904: Jose Lugo-Vina.

To be captains, with rank from July 1, 1904: Orval P. Townshend, John M. Field, Edwin L. Griffith, Frank L. Graham.

To be 1st lieutenants, with rank from July 1, 1904: Emil J. Huebscher, Ralph E. Gambell, Stewart McC. Decker, Miles K. Taubee, Frank C. Wood, Aristides Moreno, William L. Patterson, Richard H. Poillon, jr., William G. Woodruff, Laurence Angel.

To be 2d lieutenants, with rank from July 1, 1904: William H. Armstrong, Abraham I. Miller, Frank Stephenson, Frank F. Harding, Samuel S. Bryant, Jamie Nadal.

Philippine Scouts—To be 2d lieutenants: Pvt. Morrow C. Gustin, Troop M, 2d Cav., June 23, 1904, vice Borendt, resigned.

#### Military Academy.

Charles P. Echols, associate professor of mathematics, to be professor of mathematics, with rank from June 23, 1904, vice Edgerton, deceased.

#### Retired List.

Col. Joshua W. Jacobs, to be brigadier general, with rank from June 25, 1904.

### S.O., JULY 1, WAR DEPARTMENT.

A Board of officers is appointed to meet at San Francisco for examination of officers of Quartermaster's Department for promotion. Detail—Col. W. S. Patten, A.Q.M.G.; Maj. Louis Brechin, Surg.; Maj. Carroll A. Devol, Q.M.; Maj. S. W. Dunning, A.G., and 1st Lieut. John D. Yost, Asst. Surg. Capt. George McK. Williamson, Q.M., will report to above board for examination.

The leave granted Maj. W. O. Owen, Surg., is extended one month.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. M. L. Avery, Philippine Scouts, is extended one month.

Col. Jos. B. Girard, Asst. Surg., Gen., relieved duty as Chief Surgeon at Department of Texas, and is ordered to Philippines as Chief Surgeon of Division.

First Lieut. Paul S. Bond, C.E., assigned to duty as Engineer of tenth lighthouse district to relieve Maj. Theodore A. Bingham.

A Board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort Assiniboine for the examination of officers for promotion. Detail—Lieut. Col. W. H. Beck, 3d Cav.; Maj. E. P. Andrus, 3d Cav.; Capt. Thomas T. Frissell, 24th Inf.; 1st Lieut. S. M. DeLaffre, Asst. Surg.; Contract Surg. W. E. Parkman and 1st Lieut. J. J. Mayes, 24th Inf. Second Lieut. S. H. Hopson, 24th Inf., will report to above board for examination.

A Board of officers is ordered to meet at Vancouver Barracks for examination of officers of Signal Corps for promotion. Detail—Lieut. Col. R. E. Thompson, Signal Corps; Major R. G. Ehert, Surg.; Major A. B. Dyer, Art.; Capt. C. F. Hartmann, signal; and Contract Surg. Bruce Foulkes. First Lieut. R. O. Rickard and A. T. Clifton are ordered to report to above Board for examination.

### S.O., JUNE 30, WAR DEPARTMENT.

An Army retiring board is appointed to meet at Camp George H. Thomas for examination 1st Lieut. Solomon L. Jeffers, 7th Cav. Detail: Major Charles A. Varnum, 7th Cav.; Major Henry C. Fisher, Surg.; Capt. Edwin P. Brewer, 7th Cav.; Capt. Selah R. H. Tompkins, 7th Cav.; 1st Lieut. William L. Little, Asst. Surg., and 1st Lieut. William J. Kendrick, 7th Cav. First Lieut. Solomon L. Jeffers, 7th Cav., will report to Major Charles A. Varnum for examination by board.

An Army retiring board is appointed to meet in San Francisco for that examination of Major Henry F. Kendall, 12th Cav. Detail: Col. Charles Morris, Art. Corps; Col. Alfred C. Girard, Asst. Surg. Gen.; Col. George Andrews, A.A.G.; Lieut. Col. Robert H. Patterson, A.G.; 1st Lieut. John D. Yost, Asst. Surg., and Capt. John J. Bradley, 14th Inf., recorder. Major Henry F. Kendall, 12th Cav., will report to Col. Charles Morris for examination by board.

The following assignments of officers of the Corps of Engineers are ordered: Major Harry Taylor, assigned to command 3d Battalion, vice Major Curtis McD. Townsend, relieved; Capt. Frank C. Boggs, assigned command Co. L, 3d Battalion, vice Major Taylor, relieved.

First Lieut. Theodore C. Lyster, Asst. Surg., relieved Military Academy, and will report to Rear Admiral John G. Walker, Navy, chairman Isthmian Canal Commission, for duty pertaining to maritime quarantine of Panama and Colon.

The following transfers are made in 2d Cavalry: Capt. Herbert H. Sargent, from Troop B to I; Capt. John C. Raymond, from Troop I to B.

First Lieut. Floyd L. Frisbie, Philippine Scouts, to Jefferson Barracks for duty with recruits.

First Lieut. Albert B. Henderson, Asst. Surg., having been found by an Army retiring board incapacitated for active service, his retirement is announced.

First Lieut. Alvan I. Gillem, 4th Cav., relieved duty recruiting service and to join troop Jefferson Barracks.

Major Robert L. Howze, Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry, is honorably discharged Porto Rico Provisional Regiment, Infantry only.

Leave for one month, to take effect on conclusion of the target practice season, is granted 1st Lieut. Paul H. McCook, 2d Inf., Fort Logan. (June 22, D. Colo.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on conclusion of the target practice season, is granted 3d Lieut. William J. O'Loughlin, 2d Inf., Fort Logan. (June 22, D. Colo.)

#### CHANGES IN REGULATIONS.

G.O. 104, JUNE 15, 1904, WAR DEPARTMENT.  
I. Paragraphs 1303 to 1306, inclusive, of the Army Regulations are revoked, to take effect June 30, 1904.

II. The following paragraphs of the Army Regulations, 1904, are published in advance of the complete edition of the Regulations and will take effect on June 30, 1904:

1162. Each soldier's clothing account will be kept by



the company or detachment commander on the blank provided for that purpose. The account will show the money value of the clothing received by the soldier at each issue, and his receipt therefor will be taken on the blank.

1109. Company and detachment commanders will settle the clothing account of every enlisted man of their commands on June 30 and Dec. 31 of each year, without regard to date of individual enlistment. The entire amount found due the United States will be charged to the soldier upon the pay rolls for the period embracing the date of settlement and on subsequent rolls until the whole amount is deducted.

1110. The money allowance of clothing will be allotted by half-years, and the soldier will be credited at first settlement after enlistment with the allowance for the first half year, and at each succeeding settlement with the allowance for corresponding half year. When a soldier is separated from the Service by death, or by discharge, for the convenience of the Government, or on surgeon's certificate of disability, and he has not already received credit for the clothing allowance for the full period of his service to date of death or discharge, he will, in settlement of his accounts, be credited with as many sixths of the six months' allowance which would have accrued to him on the approaching date of settlement as the total number of months of his service exceeds the total number of months' clothing credit already given him, an incomplete month's service being counted for this purpose as a full month. Thus, if such soldier has had two years, three months and three days' service, and has already been credited with the fifth six-months' allowance, he is entitled to no additional credit; but if he has been credited with only the fourth six-months' allowance he would be given in the settlement of his accounts an additional credit of four-sixths of the six-months' allowance which would have accrued to him on the approaching date of settlement. When for the convenience of the Government a soldier is retained in the Service for a shorter period than one month after the expiration of his term of enlistment no additional clothing allowance will be given him on discharge; but if he is so retained in the Service for a period of one month or longer he will on discharge be given for each month's additional service an additional clothing credit of one-sixth of the clothing allowance of the last six months of the enlistment, an incomplete month's service being counted for this purpose as a full month. Except as herein prescribed no clothing allowance will be given a soldier except on the regular settlement dates, June 30 and Dec. 31.

1111. The soldier will be credited at each settlement with the allowance fixed for the grade he holds at that date, without reference to changes in his status since previous settlement.

1112. The balance due the soldier at either of these dates will be credited to him upon his clothing account. It will not be placed upon the pay rolls, but the final balance due at date of discharge will be entered upon his final statements. In case of transfer the balance due the soldier or the United States will be entered on the descriptive list. All balances of this character will be stated in words and figures.

1113. The clothing account of a soldier who deserts shall be settled in full to the date of desertion. The balance due him or the United States will be entered on the next pay rolls after date of desertion. The amount due the United States or the soldier at date of desertion will be ascertained as though he were discharged from the Service on day prior to day of desertion.

1114. To carry into effect the preceding section of this order the clothing account of every enlisted man in the Service will be settled on June 30, 1904. The soldier will on that date be credited with an allowance of clothing as fixed in the existing clothing order for the grade he holds on that date, as follows:

To enlisted men who on that date complete six months' service or have not completed six months' service of current enlistment, the allowance for first six months of enlistment.

To enlisted men who on that date complete one year's service or who are in the second six months of service in current enlistment, the allowance for six months of enlistment.

To enlisted men who on that date complete one year and six months' service or who are in the first six months of the second year's service, the allowance for one-half of the second year, increased by the amount of the second six months' allowance with which they were not credited on previous settlement.

To enlisted men who on that date complete two years' service or who are in the second six-months of the second year's service, the allowance for one-half of the second year, increased by the amount of the allowance for the first six months of the second year with which they were not credited on previous settlement.

To enlisted men who on that date complete two and one-half years' service, or who are in the first six months of the third year's service, the allowance for one-half of the third year, increased by the amount of the allowance for second half of second year with which they were not credited on previous settlement.

To enlisted men who on that date have completed two and one-half years' service, the allowance for one-half of the third year, increased by the amount of the allowance for first half of third year with which they were not credited on previous settlement.

The application of this order will result in each enlisted man being credited on June 30, 1904, with the entire clothing allowance which will be due him on completion of the half year's service in which he is then serving.

IV. If this order is received after the June 30, 1904, settlement, the clothing accounts of all men still in service will be corrected in accordance with this order.

To prevent possible misunderstandings, in case of men transferred between June 30, 1904, and Sept. 30, 1904, the remark will be placed on their descriptive lists, "Clothing account settled June 30, 1904, per G.O. No. 106, W.D., 1904," if such is the case. The absence of this remark will be construed as meaning that the account has not been so settled, and the commanding officer of the organization to which the man is transferred will make the necessary correction as hereinbefore prescribed.

By order of the Secretary of War:

ADNA R. CHAFFEE, Lieut. Gen., Chief of Staff.

G.O. 106, JUNE 30, 1904, WAR DEPARTMENT.

The following instructions relative to the designation of certain companies of Coast Artillery as torpedo companies are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

1. The 54th Company, C.A., now known as the torpedo company, shall hereafter be known as the torpedo depot company. Its course of instruction and the time devoted thereto shall be regulated by the torpedo board.

Instruction and Recruitment of the Torpedo Depot Company.

2. On Sept. 1 of each year a board of three officers, who whenever practicable will be graduates of the School of Submarine Defense, shall be convened by the department commander at Fort Totten, New York, for the examination of men from the torpedo depot company upon questions prepared by the torpedo board for the position of first and second class gunners. On October 1 of each year the commanding officer of the torpedo depot company shall recommend for transfer to the other torpedo companies, or to such other companies of Coast Artillery as the Chief of Artillery may recommend, not less than 40 per cent. of the enlisted strength of his company; all the men so recommended must have qualified as gunners on the course prescribed in paragraph 9 of this order, and men so recommended shall be transferred on or before

Dec. 15. The commanding officer of each Artillery district will annually forward in time to reach the War Department by Dec. 1 the names of enlisted men recommended for transfer to the torpedo depot company. Each district will be allowed one candidate for each two companies of the district. The men selected should have had four months' service and have at least eighteen months still to serve. Men recommended should have demonstrated a certain degree of mechanical skill and ability as well as a general fitness for the performance of the skilled labor required of submarine miners. Applications from enlisted men in other branches of the Service for transfer to the torpedo depot company will be considered, but such applications shall be submitted in time to reach the War Department not later than Dec. 1. Of the men who are recommended and apply, in accordance with the foregoing, so many as may be requested by the commandant of the School of Submarine Defense shall be transferred to the torpedo depot company, to report on or before Dec. 31, provided that the enlisted strength of this company shall not exceed one hundred and forty men as now authorized. Should any man, so transferred fail to qualify as first or second class gunner after completing the prescribed course of instruction, except for reasons which in the opinion of the commandant of the School of Submarine Defense are sufficient, he shall be transferred to such other company as may be determined upon.

#### Torpedo Companies.

3. The following companies of Coast Artillery are designated as torpedo companies:

The 120th Co., C.A., Artillery District of Boston; the 57th Co., C.A., Southern Artillery District of New York; the 58th Co., C.A., Artillery District of the Chesapeake; the 60th Co., C.A., Artillery District of San Francisco.

4. The commanding officer of each torpedo company, except the torpedo depot company, shall if practicable be the district Artillery engineer. A lieutenant of a torpedo company commanding a detachment of the company at a post other than the station of his company shall be the Artillery engineer of that post.

5. The enlisted strength of the torpedo companies will be fixed from time to time according to the requirements of the service to which they are assigned. The details of enlisted men for the torpedo planters will be made from the torpedo companies but not from the torpedo depot company.

6. Torpedo companies are primarily charged with the care and operation of the submarine mine equipment of the Artillery district in which stationed, including the rapid fire guns and searchlights provided for the defense of the mine fields. Detachments from these companies shall be sent by the Artillery district commander, with the approval of the authority competent to order the necessary travel, to such Artillery posts in their districts as may be equipped with submarine mining material for its care and operation, including that of rapid-fire guns and searchlights provided for the defense of the mine field. These detachments may be sent to take station at the other posts permanently or for limited periods, or they may be sent out daily as found most expedient.

#### Examinations For Gunners.

7. Boards of officers for the examination of enlisted men of torpedo companies and detachments shall be convened by the department commander as soon after Sept. 1 of each year as practicable. As far as practicable the boards shall be composed of officers who are graduates of the School of Submarine Defense. [The remainder of this order gives direction as to the examination prescribed: "The qualifying mark for classification as first or second class gunner shall be in each case not less than an average of 75 per cent. If the mark attained by a candidate for first or second class gunner in any one subject is less than 65 per cent. his examination will be discontinued."]

#### ARTILLERY DISTRICT STAFF OFFICERS.

G.O. 100, JUNE 30, 1904, WAR DEPARTMENT. Publishes instructions relative to the appointment and duties of Artillery district staff officers and of the corresponding staff officers at Coast Artillery posts, and supply and transfer of property and stores, and the visits of inspection at Artillery posts by officers of the Ordnance Department.

#### Artillery District Staff Officers.

1. Hereafter the Artillery district staff officers shall be the adjutant, the Artillery engineer, the ordnance officer and the quartermaster.

These officers will be appointed from the available officers in each district by the Artillery district commander, who will at once report his action to the Military Secretary, War Department.

The adjutant and the ordnance officer will when practicable be graduates of one of the Artillery Service schools.

The Artillery engineer will when practicable be a graduate of the School of Submarine Defense.

Should the officer selected be not unassigned application will be made for his transfer to the unassigned list; the number and rank of the officers who can, for the present, be unassigned in each Artillery district for staff duty is that announced in G.O. No. 36, W.D., 1903.

In districts where the Artillery engineer is in command of a torpedo company he will be on the staff of the district commander, but will not be one of the unassigned officers allowed by the above-quoted order.

The order then gives the duties in detail of the several district staff officers.

#### Armament Districts.

The armament districts are as follows: Northern District, Watertown Arsenal, Watertown, Mass.; Fortifications of the New England Coast down to and including New London, Conn.

Central District, New York Arsenal, Governors Island, New York Harbor; For the fortifications of New York Harbor (excepting those on Sandy Hook), Delaware River, Baltimore, Washington and Hampton Roads.

Sandy Hook District, Sandy Hook Proving Ground, Sandy Hook, N.J.; For the fortifications on Sandy Hook.

Southern District, Augusta Arsenal, Augusta, Ga.; For the fortifications of the South Atlantic and Gulf coasts, from Wilmington, N.C., to Galveston, Texas, both inclusive.

Western District, Benicia Arsenal, Benicia, Cal.; For the fortifications of the Pacific Coast.

The commanding officer of each Artillery post shall detail officers to perform duties corresponding to those of the Artillery district staff officers.

The district staff officers will serve as the corresponding staff officers of the posts at which they are stationed. The duties now devolving upon the engineer, signal and submarine mine officers at each Coast Artillery post shall be performed by one Artillery officer who shall be known officially as the Artillery engineer, and detailed instructions as to his duties are given in the order.

The duties prescribed for the district staff officers will be performed by the corresponding post staff officer at Fort Constitution, N.H.; Fort Rodman, Mass.; Fort Caswell, N.C.; Fort Fremont, S.C.; Fort Morgan, Ala.; Fort Dade, Fla., and Fort De Soto, Fla.

Battery commanders are responsible for the care, preservation, and proper handling of the equipment of their batteries; they will make no changes in the location or alterations of permanent installations or parts thereof. They will report defects or needed supplies and repairs to the post staff officer of the department concerned for necessary action.

#### COURT-MARTIAL OF OFFICERS.

G.O. 110, JUNE 30, 1904, WAR DEPARTMENT. Publishes the proceedings of a G.C.M. at Zamboanga, Mindanao, of which Col. Philip Reade, 23d Inf., was president, and Capt. Cornelius C. Smith, 14th Cav., was

judge advocate, for the trial of 1st Lieut. H. L. Harris, 23d Inf.

The facts of the case and the sentence have previously been announced in our columns.

Charge one.—"Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman." The specifications alleged that Lieutenant Harris, while in uniform, was drunk and disorderly in the public streets of the town of Jimenez, Misamis Province, about March 29, 1902, and that he seized one Genaro Ozamis, did deliver him into the hands of the civil authorities of the town of Jimenez about March 30, and did make against the said Ozamis a charge of assault, which charge Harris at the time knew to be false.

Charge two.—"Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline." The specifications under cause, did assault Ozamis by beating, scratching, and throttling him with his hands at Jimenez on or about March 29, 1902; that he abused his military power as commanding officer and without proper authority caused to be arrested by U.S. soldiers and confined at the guardhouse of the station one Genaro Ozamis, a civilian, at Jimenez on or about March 29, 1902. It was also alleged that he caused Ozamis to be hung up by the hands until he was faint and exhausted at Jimenez about March 29, 1902, and that while causing the arrest and imprisonment of Ozamis, did, without cause, strike or cause the said Ozamis to be struck on the head and on the body, inflicting painful injuries upon him at Jimenez about March 29, 1902.

Charge three.—"Drunkenness on duty."

Lieutenant Harris was found not guilty of charge I, but guilty of charges II, and III and was sentenced "to be dismissed from the military service of the United States." President Roosevelt, in reviewing the proceedings, made the following endorsement:

"In the case of 1st Lieut. Henry L. Harris, jr., 23d Inf., the proceedings, findings and sentence are approved, but, on the recommendation of the Chief of Staff, which is concurred in by the Secretary of War, the sentence is commuted to a loss of fifty files in lineal rank, so that the name of this officer shall appear on the list of 1st lieutenants of Infantry next below that of 1st Lieut. M. A. Elliott, jr., 13th Inf."

#### G.O. 114, JUNE 25, 1904, WAR DEPARTMENT.

Officers of the General Staff Corps serving with troops will forward their individual service reports required by par. 899, Army Regulations, through the commanding general to whom they are assigned. Those serving on War Department General Staff will submit theirs through the Chief of Staff.

By order of the Secretary of War:

ADNA R. CHAFFEE, Lieut. Gen., Chief of Staff.

#### G.O. 116, JUNE 27, 1904, WAR DEPARTMENT.

Describes lands reserved for military purposes, subject to private rights, at Zamboanga, Mindanao, Philippine Islands, and at Pasay, Rizal Province, Luzon.

#### G.O. 117, JUNE 25, 1904, WAR DEPARTMENT.

I. Describes lands acquired for military purpose, situated in Marion County, Indiana, about nine miles north-easterly from Indianapolis. The parcels comprise one tract of about 1,934.17 acres.

II. Directs that all serviceable ice machines and their equipment on hand and under the management and control of the Medical Department July 1 next will be transferred on that date to representatives of the Quartermaster's Department and be taken up and accounted for thereafter on their returns as quartermaster's property. Instructions as to the operation of the ice machines by the Q.M.D. are given, and it is ordered that at posts or stations where ice machines are operated the Subsistence Department will not supply ice.

#### CIRCULAR 26, JUNE 25, 1904, WAR DEPARTMENT.

In compliance with par. 253, G.O., No. 115, June 27, 1904, the following posts are announced as those at which militia officers may attend garrison schools, together with the maximum number of militia officers (that can attend at each post): Fort Adams, Newport, Rhode Island, 4; Fort Barrancas, Florida, 5; Fort Brady, Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, 4; Columbus Barracks, Columbus, Ohio, 8; Fort Crook, Nebraska, 8; Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming, 9; Fort Des Moines, Des Moines, Iowa, 4; Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont, 10; Fort Hamilton New York, 6; Fort Harrison, Montana, 4; Fort Jay, New York City, 4; Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, 10; Madison Barracks, Sacketts Harbor, New York, 8; Fort McPherson, Georgia, 7; Fort Meade, South Dakota, 8; Fort Myer, Virginia, 6; Fort Niobrara, Nebraska, 9; Ord Barracks, Monterey, California, 16; Plattsburg Barracks, New York, 12; Presidio, San Francisco, California, 14; Fort Sheridan, Illinois, 12; Fort Snelling, Minnesota, 10; Fort Thomas, Kentucky, 8; Vancouver Barracks, Washington, 10; Fort Wadsworth, New York, 5; Fort Walla Walla, Washington, 4; Fort Wayne, Michigan, 4.

By order of the Acting Secretary of War:

GEORGE L. GILLESPIE,

Major General, Acting Chief of Staff.

#### CIR. 27, JUNE 25, 1904, WAR DEPARTMENT.

Announces the apportionment to the States, Territories, and the District of Columbia of the one million dollars (\$1,000,000) provided for under Section 1961, Revised Statutes, as amended by acts of Feb. 12, 1887; June 6, 1900, and Jan. 21, 1903, having been made by the Secretary of War for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906. The amounts allotted are given elsewhere in this issue.

#### G.O. 111, JUNE 27, 1904, NORTHERN DIVISION.

Directs the necessary musters for the month of June, 1904, of the officers and men of the United States military establishment on duty at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, Mo.

#### SMALL ARMS COMPETITIONS.

#### G.O. 118, JUNE 30, WAR DEPARTMENT.

1. The annual small arms competition prescribed in Part VIII of the Firing Regulations for Small Arms, 1904, will take place this year as hereinafter directed.

#### DIVISION COMPETITIONS.

#### Atlantic Division.

Infantry, Cavalry and pistol at Fort Niagara, N.Y.

#### Northern Division.

Infantry, Fort Sheridan, Ill.; Cavalry, Fort Riley, Kas.; pistol, Fort Riley, Kas.

#### Pacific Division.

Infantry, Cavalry and pistol, Ord Barracks, Monterey, Cal.

#### Southwestern Division.

Infantry, Cavalry and pistol, Fort Reno, Oklahoma.

#### Army Competitions.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., Infantry, Aug. 11; Fort Riley, Kas., Cavalry, Aug. 11; Fort Riley, Kas., pistol, immediately after Cavalry competition.

The division competitions will be in charge of the division commander in whose division they take place, and all division competitions must terminate by Aug. 6.

The competitors who are to shoot in the Army competitions will be sent by the division commanders to report at Fort Sheridan, Ill., for the Infantry competition not later than Aug. 10, and to Fort Riley, Kas., for the Cavalry competition and the pistol competition, to report not later than Aug. 10.

The Army competitions will be preceded by the prescribed preliminary practice and will be under the supervision of the commanding general, Northern Division.

Enlisted men who participate in the Army competitions may be granted a furlough not exceeding twenty days if they so desire in returning to their stations.

The Army Infantry team on the completion of the



Army competitions, will be ordered to proceed to Fort Riley, Kas., so as to arrive at that post not later than Saturday, Aug. 20, for participation in the National Match.

#### The National Match.

The National Match, the National Individual Match and the National Pistol Match will be held at Fort Riley, Kas., commencing Aug. 22, 1904, and Brig. Gen. Francis Moore will have charge of the same, making arrangements therefor. The teams from the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, the States, Territories and District of Columbia, who are to enter this match will consist of one team captain, one coach, one team spotter, twelve principals and three alternates, and will be provided at Fort Riley with the usual tentage and quartermaster's supplies for their accommodation while in camp, and the captains of the teams and those intending to enter the individual matches will give General Moore the earliest possible information as to accommodations required in order to enable him to make the best practicable arrangements, including messing facilities for them.

The commanding general of the Northern Division will afford General Moore such assistance in the way of troops and supplies as may be necessary to enable him to successfully conduct this competition.

As far as practicable, details of officers and enlisted men for duty in connection with the competitions will be made from the garrison of the post at which the competitions are held; where it is not possible to complete the details from the post at which the competitions are to take place, additional details may be made from a post or posts nearest the place of contest.

#### G.O. 22, JUNE 14, 1904, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

Major William Stephenson, surg., Presidio of San Francisco, will take charge of the office of the chief surgeon of the department during the temporary absence of the latter.

#### CIR. 17, JUNE 17, 1904, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI.

Publishes the following regarding the computation of the length of service of enlisted men with a view to their retirement.

#### War Department, Washington, June 14, 1904.

The Commanding General, Dept. of Missouri: Sir: The word "hereafter" as used on page 10, G.O. No. 76, W.D., April 28, 1901, fixes the date when the statute becomes operative, which is that of its approval by the President, April 23, 1904. In applying the statute to the cases of enlisted men with a view to their retirement, double time should be credited for service rendered in China, Cuba, the Philippine Islands, Guam, Alaska and Panama. Service rendered in Porto Rico prior to April 23, 1904, should be counted double; subsequent to that date it should be counted at the actual duration. Very respectfully,  
W. P. EVANS, A.A.G.

#### G.O. 10, JUNE 30, 1904, PACIFIC DIVISION.

The division Cavalry and Infantry competitions will be held simultaneously on the rifle range at Ord Barracks, Monterey, Cal., beginning July 25, 1904, and the division pistol competition at the same place, beginning Aug. 1, 1904, to which post all authorized competitors will be sent by post commanders (excepting from posts in Alaska) in time to reach the post two days prior to the beginning of the respective competitions.

Major William Lassiter, 15th Cav., is announced as the officer in charge of the Infantry competition, and Capt. John T. Nance, 9th Cav., as officer in charge of the Cavalry and pistol competitions.

#### G.O. 11, JUNE 23, 1904, PACIFIC DIVISION.

The 30th Company, C.A., Fort Rosecrans, Cal., will proceed on June 27 to Fort Lawton, Wash., for temporary duty; upon the return of the permanent garrison of that post from the maneuvers in the Department of the Columbia, the company will go to Fort Worden, Wash., its permanent station.

The headquarters, band, lieutenant colonel, 1st and 2d Battalions, 10th Inf., will proceed, on July 2, to Murray, Wash., for service in connection with the maneuvers to be held near American Lake, Wash. Upon completion of the latter service, the headquarters, band and 1st Battalion will proceed to Fort Lawton, and the lieutenant colonel and 2d Battalion to Fort Wright.

Competitors for the division competitions will be attached to the 3d Battalion and remain at their present station until further orders.

Company of Instruction, Hospital Corps No. 2 (Capt. John S. Kulp, Med. Dept.), two officers and about 120 men, will proceed on June 30 to Murray, Wash., for duty in connection with the maneuvers to be held near American Lake, Wash. Upon being relieved from this duty, the company will return to station at Fort McDowell, Cal.

Co. C, Signal Corps (Capt. Carl F. Hartman), two officers and about 60 men, will proceed on June 30 to Murray, Wash., for duty in connection with the maneuvers to be held near American Lake, Wash. Upon being relieved from duty the company will return to station at Benicia Barracks, Cal.

#### G.O. 10, JUNE 22, 1904, SOUTHWESTERN DIV.

To enable him to comply with telegraphic instructions from the War Department of June 21, directing him to proceed to Washington, D.C., and report to the Military Secretary for duty in his office, Col. Henry P. McCain, A.A.G., is relieved from duty at these headquarters, to take effect June 23.

#### G.O. 39, MAY 20, 1904, DEPT. OF LUZON.

The 26th Co., Philippine Scouts, now stationed at Gulubatan, Albay, with a detachment at Camalig, Albay, will proceed to Virac, Island of Catanduanes, and take station.

#### G.O. 40, MAY 23, DEPT. OF LUZON.

Company, troop, battery and detachment commanders will enter the place of enlistment on all honorable discharge certificates.

#### G.O. 16, MAY 10, 1904, DEPT. OF MINDANAO.

Revolves G.O. 15, c.s., these headquarters, relative to Department pistol competition.

#### G.O. 17, MAY 11, 1904, DEPT. OF VISAYAS.

Co. No. 38, Philippine Scouts, is relieved from duty at Borongan, Samar, and assigned to station at Camp Jossan, Guimaras Island.

#### G.O. 18, MAY 11, 1904, DEPT. OF VISAYAS.

Medical attendance for officer and enlisted men at these headquarters, and all others entitled to it, will be performed from the Base Hospital, Iloilo, P.I., until further orders.

The Base Hospital is designated as a post hospital for the reception and care of the sick of the detachment and of the post of Fort San Pedro.

The commanding officer, Base Hospital, will designate a medical officer to act, in addition to his other duties, as surgeon at Fort San Pedro, and as advisory member of the Municipal Board of Health of the City of Iloilo, during the absence of Contract Surg. J. A. Escobar, who has applied for leave.

By command of Brigadier General Carter:  
D. A. FREDERICK, Major, A.A.G., A.G.

#### G.O. 19, MAY 14, 1904, DEPT. OF VISAYAS.

Relates to supplying subsistence for enlisted competitors sent to the department infantry competition at Camp Connell, Calbayog, Samar.

#### GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. Francis Moore, commanding the department, accompanied by 1st Lieut. William L. Karnes, 6th Cav., aide-de-camp will proceed to Fort D. A. Russell and Fort Washakie, Wyo., and make the annual inspection of the posts mentioned. (June 11, D. Mo.)  
Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Barry, accompanied by one aid,

will proceed to Fort Monroe, Va., to witness class artillery practice. (June 23, At. Div.)

#### MILITARY SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

Leave for one month is granted Major Wilber E. Wilder, U.S. Cav., A.A.G. (June 10, D.D.)  
The leave granted Lieut. Col. Edward Davisa, A.A.G. (then Artillery Corps), is extended one month. (June 29, W.D.)

So much of par. 3, S.O. 146, June 22, 1904, W.D., as relates Lieut. Col. Elbridge R. Hills, A.A.G., from duty in the Military Secretary's Office, to take effect July 15, 1904, is amended so as to relieve him from duty in that office Aug. 15, 1904. (June 29, W.D.)

#### QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

The retirement from active service of Col. Joshua W. Jacobs, A.Q.M.G., at his own request, he having served more than forty years, is announced. (June 25, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. George Luberoft, now at Lipa, Batangas, will proceed to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, Luzon, for duty. (May 18, Phil. Div.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Max Sebald (appointed June 16, 1904, from quartermaster sergeant, Co. E, 3d Inf.), San Francisco, will be sent to Fort Greble, R.I., to relieve Post Q.M. Sergt. Frederick Staples, who will be sent to Fort Sill, for duty. (June 23, W.D.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Q.M. Department are ordered: Lieut. Col. John W. Pullman, deputy Q.M.G., is relieved from duty in the office of the Q.M.C., and will proceed to Governors Island, for duty as chief quartermaster of that department; Lieut. Col. William W. Robinson, jr., deputy Q.M.G., upon the expiration of his present sick leave will proceed to St. Paul, for duty as chief Q.M., Department of Dakota. (June 25, W.D.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Q.M. Dept. are ordered: Col. James M. Marshall, A.Q.M.G., is relieved from duty in charge of the general depot of the Q.M. Dept., at Philadelphia, and will proceed to Jeffersonville, relieving Col. Charles A. H. McCauley, A.Q.M.G. Colonel McCauley upon being relieved will proceed to Denver, Colo., for duty as chief Q.M. of that department, to relieve Lieut. Col. James W. Pope, deputy Q.M. G. Lieutenant Colonel Pope upon being relieved will proceed to Philadelphia, and assume charge of the general depot of the Q.M. Dept. at that place. Capt. George McK. Williamson, Q.M., upon his arrival at San Francisco, will assume charge of construction work at Point Bonito and Fort Mason, Cal. Captain Williamson will take station at San Francisco. Capt. Noble H. Greer, Q.M., now at San Francisco, will proceed to and take station at Walla Walla, Wash., and assume charge of construction work at Fort Walla Walla, Wash. Capt. Leon S. Roudiez, Q.M., now at Minneapolis, will proceed to St. Louis, for assignment to duty temporarily at the clothing depot. (June 24, W.D.)

Capt. Thomas H. Slavens, Q.M., will report to Lieut. Col. Oscar F. Long, deputy Q.M.G., president of the examining board at Washington, for examination for promotion. (June 23, W.D.)

Capt. David S. Stanley, Q.M., will report in person to Col. Philip F. Harvey, ass't. surg. gen., president of the examining board at Chicago, Ill., for examination for promotion. (June 23, W.D.)

Leave for one month and ten days, to take effect on or about Aug. 1, 1904, is granted Capt. George L. Goodale, Q.M. (June 23, W.D.)

#### SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Leave for four months on surgeon's certificate is granted Col. Henry G. Sharpe, assistant commissary general. (June 25, W.D.)

Post Commissary Sergt. Carl Kohlhepp, now on duty at Borongan, Samar, will, upon the abandonment of that post, proceed to Manila, for duty. (May 14, Phil. Div.)

Post Commissary Sergt. Henry C. Hensley, now at Greenville, Tenn., upon expiration of furlough granted him from Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark., will report to the C.O., Fort Trumbull, Conn., to relieve Post Commissary Sergt. Herman B. Jones, who will be sent to Fort Clark, to relieve Post Commissary Sergt. Charles A. Zimmerman. Sergeant Zimmerman on relief will be sent to Fort Meade, S.D., to relieve Post Commissary Sergt. Francis Kidd, who will be sent to San Francisco, for orders. (June 25, W.D.)

The following transfers of post commissary sergeants are made: Frank E. Adams now at Fort Sheridan, Ill., to San Juan, P.R.; Jules P. Edmunds now at San Juan, P.R., to Fort Sheridan, Ill. (June 25, W.D.)

#### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

First Lieut. Verge E. Sweeney, ass't. surg., now at the General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, is relieved from further duty in the Philippines Division, and will report to the commanding general, Department of California, for temporary duty at that hospital. (June 25, W.D.)

Major John L. Phillips, surg., will proceed to Washington, D.C., for consultation with the Surgeon General of the Army, relative to matters pertaining to the field exercises to be held in September next, at Manassas, Va. (June 25, At. Div.)

Contract Surg. Frank C. Griffiths will proceed to Camp Hartshorne, Laguna, Samar, for duty. (May 17, W. Via.)

Contract Surg. Harry Greenberg, now under treatment at the First Reserve Hospital, Manila, is relieved from duty at Bongao, Tawi Tawi, and will report to the commanding general, Department of Luzon, for assignment to duty. (May 18, P. Div.)

Contract Surg. John N. Merrick, Fort Missoula, will proceed to Fort Yellowstone, for duty with troops in the National Park during the tourist season. (June 14, D.D.)

Sergt. Campbell Harrod, H.C., and Sergt. Carl R. Thompson to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., to accompany the 19th Infantry to American Lake, Wash., for duty during the department maneuvers. (June 15, D. Col.)

Sergts. 1st Class Robert R. Brooks, Henry Killikelly and John Nankervis, H.C., on furlough, will report on or before the expiration thereof to the C.O., Company of Instruction, H.C. No. 2, Fort McDowell. (June 17, D. Cal.)

Leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. Thomas L. Rhodes, ass't. surg., Army General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco. (June 17, D. Cal.)

Contract Surg. W. Church Griswold will report to the C.O., Presidio of San Francisco, for temporary duty (June 15, D. Cal.)

Contract Surg. Archibald M. Wilkins will report to the C.O., Fort Baker, Cal., for temporary duty. (June 15, D. Cal.)

Contract Surg. James W. Thornton will report to the C.O., Fort McDowell, for temporary duty. (June 15, D. Cal.)

Sick leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Major William O. Owen, surg., Army General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco. (June 14, D. Cal.)

Upon expiration of the leave granted Contract Surg. Jesse P. Truax, he will proceed to Fort Wright, Wash., for duty. (June 14, D. Colo.)

First Class Sergt. Thomas Pierson, H.C., will upon arrival of First Class Sergeant Hartung, H.C., at Fort Davis, Alaska, be sent to Seattle, Wash. (June 14, D. Colo.)

Contract Surg. Fred T. Koyle, will proceed from Fort Bliss, Texas, to Fort Brown, Texas, for duty. (June 20, D.T.)

Sick leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted Capt. James R. Church, ass't. surg., to take effect upon arrival of Contract Surg. Fred T. Koyle, Fort Brown. (June 20, D.T.)

Leave for one month, to take effect July 9, 1904, is granted Contract Surg. George W. Daywait. (June 16, D. Texas.)

Leave for one month is granted Contract Surg. Harold D. Corbuser. (June 27, D.E.)

Contract Surg. G. W. Adair will proceed from Fort Wadsworth, to Fort DuPont, for temporary duty. (June 27, D.E.)

Leave for one month and five days, to take effect on or about July 30, 1904, is granted Major William C. Borden, surg. (June 27, W.D.)

The leave granted Major Charles E. Woodruff, surg., is extended two months. (June 27, W.D.)

So much of par. 17, S.O. 143, June 13, 1904, W.D., as relates to Major Henry A. Shaw, surg., is revoked. (June 25, W.D.)

Major Henry S. T. Harris, surg., is designated for duty as chief surgeon of the 3d Provisional Division at the Army maneuvers to be held at Manassas, Va., and will report at once by letter to Major Gen. Henry C. Corbin, adjutant general, commanding Atlantic Division, and in person to that officer at Manassas at such time as he shall designate. (June 25, W.D.)

So much of par. 14, S.O. 143, June 13, 1904, W.D., as relates to 1st Lieut. Wilson T. Davidson, ass't. surg., is so amended as to relieve Lieutenant Davidson from further duty in the Philippines Division. (June 25, W.D.)

Sergt. Arthur W. Hayes, H.C., Presidio of San Francisco, will be sent to Manila on the transport sailing from San Francisco about July 1, 1904. (June 25, W.D.)

Sick leave for one month, with permission to apply to the Military Secretary for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. Charles C. Geer, ass't. surg., Presidio of San Francisco. (June 15, D. Cal.)

Contract Surg. Edward B. Bailey, will report to the C.O., Fort Riley, Cal., for duty at that post, relieving Contract Surg. Victor E. Wadsworth. (June 15, D. Cal.)

Contract Surg. Joseph W. Love, having reported, is relieved from further duty with troops to enable him to avail himself of the leave granted. (June 15, D. Cal.)

First Lieut. Charles W. Farr, ass't. surg., Fort Mason, and Louis Brechemin, jr., ass't. surg., Fort Baker, will, in the C.O., Company of Instruction, H.C. No. 2, Fort McDowell, for duty with and to accompany that organization during the maneuvers in the Departments of California and the Columbia. (June 16, D. Cal.)

Col. Charles Smart, ass't. surg. general, is relieved from duty in the Philippines Division, and will proceed by the first available transport to San Francisco, for further orders. (June 23, W.D.)

Sergt. Herman Wall, H.C., to Fort McDowell, Cal. (June 15, D.G.)

Capt. Alexander N. Stark, ass't. surg., will report in person to Rear Admiral John G. Walker, U.S.N., chairman of the Isthmian Canal Commission, for duty with the commission. (June 23, W.D.)

#### PAY DEPARTMENT.

The leave granted Lieut. Col. John C. Muhlenberg, deputy paymaster general, is extended one month. (June 25, W.D.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about July 15, 1904, with permission to apply for an extension of one month is granted to Capt. James Canby, paymaster, St. Louis. (June 27, D. Mo.)

Lieut. Col. William F. Tucker, deputy paymaster general, is relieved from duty in the Department of the Columbia, and will proceed to San Francisco, and take transport to sail on or about Oct. 1, 1904, for Manila, for duty as chief paymaster of Philippines Division, relieving Lieut. Col. George R. Smith, deputy paymaster general, who upon being relieved will proceed to San Francisco, for further orders. (June 27, W.D.)

#### CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

So much of par. 13, S.O. 40, Feb. 17, 1904, W.D., as concerns Capt. James P. Jervey, C.E., is revoked. (June 23, W.D.)

Par. 14, S.O. 38, April 26, 1904, W.D., is so amended as to grant Lieut. Col. Thomas W. Symons, C.E., (then major), leave under the general laws and regulations pertaining to leaves to officers of the Army, for four months and eighteen days from the date of his relief from duty in charge of public buildings and grounds in the District of Columbia, and from the date of expiration thereof a further leave in accordance with the provisions of the joint resolution of Congress approved April 20, 1904. (June 24, W.D.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about July 30, 1904, is granted 1st Lieut. C. O. Sherrill, C.E. (June 30, D.E.)

#### ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Ord. Sergt. Charles Hudemann, Manila, will be sent to Fort Schuyler, N.Y., to relieve Ord. Sergt. George Lefler, who will be sent to Manila. (June 24, W.D.)

The following transfers of ordnance sergeants are made: John McCarthy, now at Fort Meade, S.D., to Fort Logan, Cal.; Adolph Diekmann, now at Fort Mifflin, Pa., to Fort Meade, S.D. (June 24, W.D.)

Ord. Sergt. Fremont A. Wootton, Fort Leavenworth, will be sent to the Presidio of San Francisco, and from there to Manila on the first available transport, to relieve Ord. Sergt. Thomas B. MacSweeney. Sergeant MacSweeney on relief will be sent to Fort Leavenworth, for duty. (June 24, W.D.)

Capt. John H. Rice, O.D., from duty at Columbus, O., to station at Akron, O., for duty as inspector. (June 25, W.D.)

#### SIGNAL CORPS.

First Lieut. William C. Fitzpatrick, Signal Corps, to proceed with the detachment of Signal Corps men to Alaska via the Yukon and White Pass Route. (June 14, D. Colo.)

First Class Sergt. Charles G. Munroe, Signal Corps, Seattle, will be sent to St. Michael, Alaska, for work on the wireless telegraph stations to be established by the Signal Corps. (June 27, W.D.)

First Class Sergt. George Treffinger and Sergt. David R. McLain, Signal Corps, Seattle, will be sent to Safety Harbor, Alaska, for work on the wireless telegraph stations to be established by the Signal Corps. (June 27, W.D.)

Sergt. Elmer J. Kilmer, Signal Corps, to Los Banos, Laguna, Luzon. (May 10, Phil. Div.)

First Class Sergt. Paul C. Jones, Signal Corps, now at Manila, will proceed to Manila for duty. (May 10, Phil. Div.)

First Class Sergt. Charles W. Owens, Signal Corps, to Lucena, Tayabas, relieving 1st Class Sergt. James H. Ward, who, will proceed to Manila for duty; Sergt. Cleveland C. Collins, to Camp McGrath, Batangas, for duty; 1st Class Sergt. Michael Doyle, to Dumaguete, Negros, relieving 1st Class Sergt. Frank J. Lee, who will proceed to Manila. (May 13, Phil. Div.)

The following promotions in the Signal Corps, made by the Chief Signal Officer of the Army, are announced: To be first-class sergeant, Sergt. Andrew Holland, to date June 16, 1904; to be sergeants, Corps. Ralph S. Nibel, Oscar P. Barbee, to date June 16, 1904; and Edward B. Barbee, to date June 16, 1904; to be corporals, 1st Class Privates Carl V. Snow, William H. Inman, and Noah E. Beauford and Private John P. Walsh, to date June 16, 1904. (June 16, Signal Corps.)

A board of officers is convened to examine and report upon such awards for the supplying of Signal Corps property as may be submitted to it. Detail for the board: Capt. Daniel J. Carr, 1st Lieut. William A. Covington and 1st Lieut. E. Alexis Jeuneit, Signal Corps. (June 16, Signal Corps.)

The following announcements are made of promotions by the signal officer, Philippines Division: To be first-class sergeants (Philippine service): Sergts. Frank Kehoe, Christian Wahl, Robert A. Tompkins, James M. Harrigan and Jacob C. Earnhart, to date May 1, 1904. To be sergeant (Philippine service): George C. Bailey, to date May 1, 1904. To be sergeants (Philippine service): Corps. Henry Dunn, John T. Roberts, Thomas W. Wylie, Milton G. Stanhagan, and William F. Ritchie, to date May 1, 1904. To be corporals: Corps. (Philippine service) Weldon Brantley and Lewy N. McCoy, to date May 1, 1904. To be corporals (Philippine service): First Class Privates Benjamin Sachs and Frank G. Patterson, to date May 1, 1904. (June 16, Signal Corps.)

First Class Sergt. William R. Johnson, Signal Corps, now at Zamboanga, Mindanao, will proceed to Camp Marahui, Mindanao. (May 16, Phil. Div.)

Sergt. Ruby D. Garrett, Signal Corps, will be relieved from further duty at St. Louis, Mo., not later than July 15, 1904, and will be sent to Vancouver Barracks, for duty in connection with the installation of the temporary fire-control system at Puget Sound. (June 28, W.D.)  
Capt. William Mitchell, Signal Corps, from duty as sig-



nal officer, Department of the Colorado, to the Signal Corps post, Fort Meyer, Va., for duty. (June 29, W.D.)

## CAVALRY.

## 1ST CAVALRY.—COL. M. B. HUGHES.

Leave for three months, to take effect on or about July 15, 1904, is granted Col. Martin B. Hughes, 1st Cav., Fort Clark. (June 22, S.W. Div.)

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about July 20, 1904, is granted 2d Lieut. John C. Pegram, 1st Cav. (June 22, D. T.)

Leave for one month and ten days is granted Capt. William C. Brown, 1st Cav., to take effect upon the completion of his duties in connection with the testing of the new rifle. (June 22, D.T.)

## 5TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. A. STEDMAN.

Leave for two months, to take effect at the conclusion of the target practice of his troop, is granted 2d Lieut. Joseph H. Barnard, 5th Cav., Fort Huachuca. (June 16, D. Colo.)

The station of Lieut. Col. George H. Paddock, 5th Cav., is changed from Fort Apache, Ariz., to Fort Wingate, New Mexico, to take effect upon joining from his present leave. (June 16, D. Colo.)

Leave for two months, to take effect at the conclusion of his practice for the current target season, is granted 1st Lieut. M. C. Rayson, 5th Cav., Fort Apache. (June 20, D. Colo.)

## 6TH CAVALRY.—COL. A. SMITH.

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about July 5, 1904, with permission to apply for an extension of three months, is granted Chaplain Charles W. Freeland, 6th Cav., Fort Meade. (June 15, D. Mo.)

The leave granted Col. Allen Smith, 6th Cav., is extended ten days. (June 11, D. Mo.)

## 8TH CAVALRY.—COL. G. S. ANDERSON.

Leave for two months, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. Hugh Kirkman, 8th Cav., Fort Meade. (June 20, D.T.)

Leave for one month, and twenty-three days, from about Sept. 1, is granted 2d Lieut. T. H. Cunningham, 8th Cav. (June 21, D. Mo.)

Leave for four days, to take effect on or about July 5, 1904, is granted Capt. Charles W. Farber, 8th Cav. (June 29, W.D.)

The leave granted Capt. Robert J. Duff, 8th Cav., is changed to sick leave. (June 29, W.D.)

## 9TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. S. GODFREY.

Capt. Henry B. Dixon, commissary, 9th Cav., will proceed to Murray, Wash., via Tacoma, and assume his duties as chief commissary of the maneuver division. (June 15, D. Cal.)

Col. Edward S. Godfrey, 9th Cav., will return to his proper station, Fort Walla Walla, Wash. (June 14, D. Colo.)

Second Lieut. C. Emery Hathaway, 9th Cav., will join his troop at Camp A. E. Wood, near Wawona, Cal. (June 15, D. Cal.)

## 11TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. D. THOMAS.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Eben Swift, Jr., 11th Cav., is extended twenty-three days. (June 11, D. Mo.)

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about July 1, 1904, is granted 1st Lieut. Guy Cushman, 11th Cav., Fort Des Moines. (June 11, D. Mo.)

Leave for two months and ten days, to take effect on or about July 5, 1904, is granted Capt. Frank Tompkins, 11th Cav., Fort Des Moines, Iowa. (June 20, N. Div.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Edward Davis, 11th Cav., is extended ten days. (June 25, W.D.)

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about July 1, 1904, is granted 2d Lieut. John A. Pearson, 11th Cav., Fort Des Moines. (June 13, D. Mo.)

## 15TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. M. WALLACE.

Leave for one month, to take effect about Oct. 15, 1904, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 2d Lieut. E. J. Ely, 15th Cav. (June 29, D.E.)

## ARTILLERY CORPS.

## BRIG. GEN. J. P. STORY, CHIEF OF ARTILLERY.

Leave for one month is granted Capt. LeRoy S. Lyon, A.C. (June 27, W.D.)

Leave for two months, to take effect about June 22, 1904, is granted 2d Lieut. Arthur H. Bryant, A.C., Fort Snelling. (June 10, D.D.)

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect about July 1, 1904, is granted 2d Lieut. Walter C. Baker, A.C. (June 27, D.E.)

Leave for one month, to take effect upon completion of the small arms target practice of the 58th Co., C.A., about July 10, 1904, is granted 1st Lieut. Francis N. Cooke, A.C. (June 27, D.E.)

Leave for two months, to take effect after July 15, 1904, is granted Capt. Brooke Payne, A.C. (June 27, D.E.)

Leave for one month, to take effect after July 15, 1904, is granted 2d Lieut. Charles C. Burt, A.C. (June 27, D.E.)

1st Lieut. Francis W. Ralston, A.C., submarine mine officer, Artillery District of Narragansett, will proceed in due season to Fort Greble, R.I., to conduct instruction in submarine mining during the month of July, 1904. (June 23, D.E.)

Leave for twelve months, to take effect Sept. 15, 1904, is granted Capt. Harry F. Jackson, A.C. (June 24, W.D.)

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about June 27, 1904, is granted 1st Lieut. Harry W. Newton, A.C., Presidio of San Francisco. (June 17, D. Cal.)

The promotion of Capt. Frank C. Jewell, A.C., (from 1st lieutenant, A.C.), with rank from May 20, 1904, is announced. He is assigned to the 6th Co., Coast Art., and upon his relief from duty at the Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., will join that company. (June 23, W.D.)

Leave for ten days, to take effect about July 1, 1904, is granted Capt. Malcolm Young, A.C. (June 30, D.E.)

1st Lieut. Allen D. Raymond, A.C., is granted leave for one month, to take effect about July 23, 1904. (June 21, D.G.)

## INFANTRY.

## 4TH INFANTRY.—COL. P. H. RAY.

Corpl. Charles W. Mason, Co. I, 4th Inf., having successfully passed the preliminary examination for the grade of 2d lieutenant, will proceed at once to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for instruction prior to his final competitive examination. (June 16, D. Cal.)

## 5TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. W. DUNCAN.

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about July 1, 1904, is granted 2d Lieut. Charles M. Blackford, 5th Inf., Fort Leavenworth. (June 22, D. Mo.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about June 25, 1904, is granted 1st Lieut. George W. England, 5th Inf., Fort Leavenworth. (June 13, D. Mo.)

Leave for twenty-one days is granted Lieut. Col. R. H. R. Loughborough, 5th Inf. (June 13, D. Mo.)

Leave for three months, to take effect on or about July 15, 1904, is granted Major Charles G. Morton, 5th Inf., Fort Leavenworth. (June 21, N. Div.)

## 9TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. REGAN.

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Robert B. McConnell, 9th Inf., to take effect upon his relief from duty at Fort Assiniboine. (June 27, W.D.)

## 10TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. H. NOBLE.

The following transfers are made in the 10th Inf.: 1st Lieut. James S. Young, Jr., from Co. A to M; 1st Lieut. Walter L. Reed from Co. M to A. (June 29, W.D.)

## 11TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. L. MYER.

Leave for fifteen days is granted 1st Lieut. Woodson Hocker, 11th Inf., Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. (June 21, D. Mo.)

Leave for two months, to take effect upon completion of his individual range practice, is granted 1st Lieut. James W. Furlow, 11th Inf., but this leave shall not ex-

tend beyond the date of opening of the Infantry and Cavalry School at Fort Leavenworth if the officer is detailed as a student at said school. (June 21, D. Mo.)

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about June 20, 1904, is granted 2d Lieut. Leo B. Dannemiller, 11th Inf., Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. (June 13, D. Mo.)

## 15TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. C. MARKLEY.

Leave for one month, to take effect upon the expiration of the sick leave is granted Capt. Edgar A. Fry, 15th Inf., Fort McDowell. (June 16, D. Cal.)

## 16TH INFANTRY.—COL. B. D. PRICE.

Leave for one month, to take effect about July 15, 1904, is granted Capt. W. O. Johnson, 16th Inf. (June 20, D.E.)

## 17TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. T. VAN ORSDALE.

Capt. Arthur Cranston, 17th Inf., is relieved from duty on the transport Lisicum, to take effect upon the arrival at Manila of the transport Dix, and is assigned to duty as acting Q.M. of the latter transport, to relieve Capt. Theodore Sternberg, Q.M., who will proceed from Manila to San Francisco to await retirement. (June 24, W.D.)

1st Lieut. William H. Cincenara, 17th Inf., will report by telegraph to the commanding general, Department of Mindanao, for duty with Co. B, 17th Inf. (May 16, Phil. Div.)

## 18TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. B. HALL.

Col. C. B. Hall, 18th U.S. Inf., in G.O. 3, dated Camp Bumpus, Tacloban, Leyte, May 6, 1904, announces that the tour of duty of Capt. Munroe McFarland, 18th Inf., as regimental adjutant, having expired by operation of law, he is relieved from such duty. In relieving Captain McFarland the regimental commander desires to express his appreciation of the valuable services rendered by him, and to state that the regimental records bear testimony to his faithful and painstaking performance of duty. Capt. Walter H. Gordon, 18th Inf., is appointed regimental adjutant. Capt. Munroe McFarland, 18th Inf., is assigned to the command of Company K of the regiment.

## 19TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. F. HUSTON.

Leave for two months, to take effect upon completion of the Department maneuvers at American Lake, Wash., with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 2d Lieut. George W. Sager, 19th Inf. (June 14, D. Colo.)

Leave for ten days, to take effect on or about June 25, 1904, is granted 1st Lieut. G. Arthur Hadsell, 19th Inf., St. Louis, Missouri. (June 20, N. Div.)

## 23D INFANTRY.—COL. P. READE.

1st Lieut. Sherman A. White, 23d Inf. (promoted from 2d Inf.), will report by telegraph to the commanding general, Department of Mindanao, for assignment to duty with Co. C, 23d Inf. (May 16, Phil. Div.)

## 24TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. A. BUCHANAN.

Capt. George H. McMaster, 24th Inf., now on duty at the South Carolina Military Academy, Charleston, S.C., will repair to Washington and report to the Chief of Staff for temporary duty. (June 25, W.D.)

## 25TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. W. HOYT.

Second Lieut. Alfred Brandt, 25th Inf., instead of 1st Lieut. Alfred Brandt, as previously ordered, is granted a leave for one month. (June 13, D. Mo.)

## 26TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. WILLIAMS.

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about Aug. 1, 1904, is granted Capt. David P. Cordray, 26th Inf. (June 20, D.T.)

Leave for two months, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 2d Lieut. Harry S. Malone, 26th Inf., to take effect about June 20, 1904. (June 20, D.T.)

## 30TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. J. O'CONNELL.

Leave for two months, to take effect at the close of the target practice season, about Aug. 1, 1904, is granted 1st Lieut. George B. Aaron, 30th Inf., Fort Crook. (June 15, D. Mo.)

## PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Robert E. Brooks, Philippine Scouts, is extended fifteen days. (June 29, W.D.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Roy P. Stoneburn, Philippine Scouts, is extended one month. (June 29, W.D.)

## BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers to consist of Col. George S. Grimes, A.C.; Major Carroll A. Devo, Q.M.; Capt. Frank A. Grant, Q.M.; Mr. J. T. Donnelly, superintending engineer, Army transport service, is appointed to meet at Seattle, Wash., on or about July 11, 1904, for the purpose of making an inspection of the steamer Major Evan Thomas, now in process of construction for the Government. (June 25, W.D.)

A board of officers will assemble at Fort Douglas, Utah, the 2d of June, 1904, to examine into the qualifications of Sergt. Roland Bower, Co. I, 20th Inf., for the position of post quartermaster sergeant, U.S.A. Detail for the board: Major Walter A. Thurston, 20th Inf.; Capt. Edmund M. Blake, A.C.; Capt. Frank J. Morrow, Q.M., 20th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Ernest E. Haskell, 20th Inf., recorder. (June 17, D. Colo.)

A board of officers to consist of Major James Lockett, 4th Cav.; Capt. John T. Haines, 11th Cav.; 1st Lieut. William L. Luhn, 11th Cav., is appointed to meet at Fort Riley to examine into the qualifications of 1st Sergt. Henry M. Hanson, Troop K, 8th Cav., for the position of post quartermaster sergeant. (June 18, D. Mo.)

A board of officers, to consist of Major Charles W. Penrose, 25th Inf.; Capt. Amos B. Shattuck, 25th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Julian L. Dodge, 25th Inf., is appointed to meet at Fort Niobrara June 24, 1904, to examine into the qualifications of Sergt. George G. Anderson, Co. K, 25th Inf., for the position of post quartermaster sergeant. (June 21, D. Mo.)

A board to meet at Fort Adams, R.I., July 6, 1904, to examine into the qualifications of Sergt. John Fraser, 5th Co., C.A., for the position of post quartermaster sergeant. Detail: Capt. Harrison Hall, Art. Corps; Capt. John T. Geary, Art. Corps, and 1st Lieut. Richard T. Ellis, Art. Corps. (June 30, D.E.)

A board of officers to meet at Camp George H. Thomas, Ga., to examine into the qualifications of Squadron Sergt. Major Charles J. Morelle, 7th Cav., for the position of post quartermaster sergeant. Detail: Capt. Thomas A. Roberts, 7th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Charles H. Boice, 7th Cav., and 2d Lieut. Edward M. Zell, 7th Cav. (June 15, D.G.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Chicago, Ill., for the examination of officers for promotion. Detail: Col. Philip F. Harvey, asst. surg. gen.; Lieut. Col. William H. Miller, deputy Q.M.G.; Major Hunter Liggett, A.G.O.; Capt. William E. Purviance, asst. surg.; Capt. Frederic H. Pomeroy, C.S. (June 29, W.D.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Washington, D.C., for the examination of officers for promotion. Detail: Lieut. Col. Oscar F. Long, deputy Q.M.G.; Major Henry P. Birmingham, surg.; Major John B. Bellinger, Q.M.; Major John C. Gresham, 15th Cav.; Capt. Deane C. Howard, asst. surg. (June 29, W.D.)

## RETIRED OFFICERS.

Capt. George L. Converse, retired, upon his own application is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, to take effect Aug. 23, 1904. (June 24, W.D.)

Capt. George L. Converse, retired, is relieved from duty at the Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, to take effect Aug. 22, 1904. (June 24, W.D.)

## MILITARY ACADEMY.

Upon the recommendation of the academic board, Donald A. Robinson, of the late third class, U.S.M.A., is returned to duty and reinstated as a cadet, and is to be re-examined in differential and integral calculus on or before Aug. 23, 1904. (June 25, W.D.)

## RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

The following named enlisted men upon their own ap-

plication will be placed upon the retired list: 1st Sergt. Robert Salmans, Co. F, 7th Inf.; Sergt. Charles Robinson, Co. F, 10th Inf. (June 27, W.D.)

The following named enlisted men upon their own application will be placed upon the retired list: Battalion Sergt. Major Edward Campbell, 17th Inf.; Color Sergt. Jacob Herman, 4th Inf. (June 25, W.D.)

The following named enlisted men upon their own application will be placed upon the retired list: Commissary Sergt. John Bell, 19th Inf.; 1st Sergt. William J. Carson, Co. K, 8th Inf.; Cook Michael Hayes, Troop K, 12th Cav. (June 25, W.D.)

The following named enlisted men will be placed upon the retired list: Sergt. 1st Class James D. Irish, H.C.; Sergt. Dennis Maher, 21st Battery, Field Art. (June 25, W.D.)

## MANASSAS MANEUVERS.

The following named officers are designated for duty at the Army maneuvers to be held at Manassas, Va.: Col. John W. Pullman, A.Q.M.G., as chief Q.M.; Capt. William E. Horton, Q.M., as assistant to the chief Q.M. The officers named will report at once in person to Major Gen. Henry C. Corbin, commanding Atlantic Division. (June 25, W.D.)

Capt. Daniel J. Carr, Signal Corps, is designated for duty as chief signal officer on the staff of Major Gen. Henry C. Corbin, commanding Atlantic Division, during the Army maneuvers to be held at Manassas, Va. (June 25, W.D.)

## GENERAL SERVICE STAFF COLLEGE.

The following named student officers are relieved from duty at the General Service and Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

Second Lieut. Selwyn D. Smith, 1st Cav.; 1st Lieut. Frederick C. Johnson, 2d Cav.; 1st Lieut. Henry W. Parker, 2d Cav.; 1st Lieut. Robert J. Reaney, 2d Cav.; 1st Lieut. Conrad S. Babcock, 3d Cav.; 2d Lieut. Edward R. Coppock, 3d Cav.; 1st Lieut. John J. Boniface, 4th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Ben H. Dorcy, 4th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Douglas McCaskey, 4th Cav.; 1st Lieut. George B. Rodney, 5th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Edward A. Sturges, 5th Cav.

Second Lieut. Olney Place, 6th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Edward A. Keyes, 6th Cav.; 1st Lieut. William M. Connell, 7th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Howard C. Tatum, 7th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Raymond S. Hamberger, 7th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Lawrence S. Carson, 8th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Sebring C. Megill, 8th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Thomas H. Cunningham, 8th Cav.; 1st Lieut. George W. Winterburn, 9th Cav.; 1st Lieut. James E. Fechet, 9th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Ferdinand W. Fonda, 10th Cav.; 1st Lieut. James Huston, 10th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Marr O'Connor, 10th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Warren Dean, 15th Cav.

First Lieut. William L. Reed, 1st Inf.; Capt. Henry S. Wygant, 2d Inf.; 2d Lieut. George A. Welczorek, 2d Inf.; 1st Lieut. William R. Gibson, 3d Inf.; 1st Lieut. Joseph K. Partello, 5th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Vincent M. Elmore, Jr., 5th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Charles M. Gordon, Jr., 6th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Kirwin C. Smith, 6th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Henry C. Stahl, 6th Inf.; Capt. John J. Tooley, Jr., 7th Inf.; Capt. G. Souard Turner, 7th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Hjalmer Erickson, 7th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Charles F. Leonard, 7th Inf.; 1st Lieut. William E. Hunt, 8th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Arthur F. Halpin, 8th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Clifton C. Kinney, 9th Inf.

1st Lieut. Eleutheros H. Cooke, 10th Inf.; Capt. Peyton G. Clark, 13th Inf.; Capt. Easton R. Gibson, 13th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Frederick W. Coleman, 13th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Robert M. Brambila, 14th Inf.; 1st Lieut. John W. Ward, 15th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Leonard H. Cook, 15th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Charles L. McKain, 16th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Walter Harvey, 16th Inf.; Capt. George C. Martin, 18th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Walter E. Gunster, 18th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Edward Croft, 19th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Harry A. Hegeman, 19th Inf.; 1st Lieut. James K. Parsons, 20th Inf.; 1st Lieut. John M. Craig, 20th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Horatio I. Lawrence, 20th Inf.

First Lieut. Walter B. McCaskey, 21st Inf.; 1st Lieut. George D. Freeman, Jr., 21st Inf.; 1st Lieut. Phillip Powers, 21st Inf.; 1st Lieut. Ralph B. Parrott, 22d Inf.; 1st Lieut. George S. Simonds, 22d Inf.; 1st Lieut. Robert B. Calvert, 24th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Ira F. Fravel, 24th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Stanley H. Ford, 25th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Henry A. Wiegstein, 25th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Allen Parker, 26th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Cyrus A. Dolph, 26th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Goodwin Compton, 26th Inf.; Capt. George J. Holden, 26th Inf.

Of the officers named, those whose regiments are stationed in the United States will proceed to join their proper stations not later than Aug. 31, 1904.

Those officers whose regiments are stationed in the Philippines Division will join their regiments on the transport leaving San Francisco on or about Aug. 31, 1904.

First Lieuts. Alexander J. Macnab, 2d Inf., and Harry E. Knight, 1st Inf., and 2d Lieut. H. Clay M. Supplee, 19th Inf., are relieved from duty at the General Service and Staff College, to take effect upon completion of their examinations for promotions and will join their proper stations not later than Aug. 31, 1904. (June 27, Fort Leavenworth.)

## VARIOUS ORDERS.

The following assignments of officers to duty in charge of construction work are ordered: Capt. Letcher Harde- man, 11th Cav., in addition to his duties as Q.M. at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, is assigned to duty in charge of construction work at that post, relieving Major Reuben B. Turner, 8th Inf. Major Turner will proceed to Boise Barracks, Idaho, and assume charge of construction work at that place. Capt. Edward B. Walton, 19th Inf., in addition to his duties as Q.M. at Vancouver Barracks, is assigned to duty in charge of construction work at that post relieving Capt. William C. Wren, Q.M. Capt. Isaac C. Jenks, 24th Inf., in addition to his duties as Q.M. at Fort Harrison, is assigned to duty in charge of construction work at that post. (June 24, W.D.)

Electrician Sergt. Charles E. Pease, Fort Totten, will be sent to Fort Adams, R.I., for duty at that post. (June 25, W.D.)

The following officers are selected to represent their respective regiments at the division pistol competition: 1st Lieut. Charles G. Harvey, 2d Cav.; 2d Lieut. Charles R. Mayo, 12th Cav.; 1st Lieut. George Steu- berg, 13th Cav.; Capt. Fine W. Smith, 4th Inf.; Capt. William H. H. Chapman, 20th Inf. Captain Chapman and Lieutenants Harvey and Mayo will proceed to Camp Stotsenberg, Pampanga, not later than June 1, 1904. (May 17, D. Luzon.)

A G.C.M. is appointed to meet May 24, 1904, for the trial of such persons as may be properly brought before it. Detail for the court: Col. Marion P. Maus, 20th Inf.; Lieut. Col. Charles A. Booth, 7th Inf.; Major Levi F. Hunt, 13th Cav.; Major Thaddeus W. Jones, 13th Cav.; Major Edward E. Hardin, 7th Inf.; Capt. Julius A. Penn, 7th Inf.; Capt. William S. Graves, 20th Inf.; Capt. Frank D. Webster, 20th Inf.; Capt. Harry J. Hirsch, 20th Inf.; Capt. Guy H. Preston, 13th Cav.; Capt. Frank M. Caldwell, 12th Cav.; Capt. Robert W. Mearns, 20th Inf.; Capt. George H. Estes, Jr., 20th Inf.; Capt. P. D. Lochridge, 13th Cav., judge advocate. (May 19, D. Luzon.)

## U.S. ARMY TRANSPORTS IN COMMISSION.

BUFORD—Arrived at San Francisco, June 15. To sail for Alaska with 2d Infantry July 1.

BURNSIDE—Arrived at Seattle May 18.

CROOK—At San Francisco.

DIX—Arrived at Seattle June 6.

INGALLS—At Manila.

KILPATRICK—Sailed from San Juan June 26 for Boston.

LISCUM—At Manila.

LOGAN—Arrived at San Francisco June 12. To sail for Manila Aug. 1.

McCLELLAN—At New York.

MEADE—At San Francisco.

SEWARD—At Manila.

SHERIDAN—Arrived at Manila June 26.

SHERMAN—Sailed from San Francisco July 1 for Manila.

SUMNER—Sailed from San Juan June 26 for New York.

THOMAS—Sailed from Manila June 15 for San Francisco.

WARREN—At San Francisco.

WRIGHT—At Manila.



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The War Department has made the following detailed assignments of military cadets of the graduating class to companies and batteries of the Artillery Corps. They are ordered to join the organizations to which assigned upon the expiration of their present leaves of absence:

Second Lieut. Lesley J. McNair, 12th Battery, F.A., Fort Douglas, Utah; 2d Lieut. Charles R. Alley, attached 96th Co., C.A., Fort Warren, Mass.; 2d Lieut. Chauncey L. Fenton, 8th Battery, F.A., Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; 2d Lieut. Lucian B. Moody, 22d Battery, F.A., Fort Douglas, Utah; 2d Lieut. George R. Allin, 22d Battery, F.A., Fort Douglas, Utah; 2d Lieut. Pelham D. Glassford, 20th Battery, F.A., Fort Riley, Kans.; 2d Lieut. William Bryden, 13th Battery, F.A., Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.; 2d Lieut. Donald C. McDonald, 30th Battery, F.A., Fort Snelling, Minn.; 2d Lieut. Fulton Q. C. Gardner, 2d Battery, F.A., Fort Sam Houston, Texas; 2d Lieut. Francis W. Honeycutt, 11th Battery, F.A., Fort Hamilton, N.Y.; 2d Lieut. John W. McKie, 50th Co., C.A., Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.; 2d Lieut. Philip H. Worcester, attached 18th Battery, F.A., Jolo, P.I.; 2d Lieut. Charles S. Blakeley, 23d Battery, F.A., Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; 2d Lieut. Charles T. Smart, 12th Battery, F.A., Fort Douglas, Utah; 2d Lieut. Robert M. Danford, 25th Battery, F.A., Fort Riley, Kans.; 2d Lieut. James B. Dillard, 20th Battery, F.A., Fort Riley, Kans.; 2d Lieut. Leo P. Quinn, 26th Battery, F.A., Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; 2d Lieut. Quincy A. Gillmore, 11th Battery, F.A., Fort Hamilton, N.Y.; 2d Lieut. James K. Grain, 36th Co., C.A., Fort Moultrie, S.C.; 2d Lieut. Edmund L. Gruber, attached 19th Battery, F.A., Fort Riley, Kans.; 2d Lieut. Carr W. Waller, 1st Battery, F.A., Presidio, San Francisco; 2d Lieut. David McC. McKell, 23d Battery, F.A., Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; 2d Lieut. Matthew A. Cross, 4th Battery, F.A., Fort Meyer, Va.; 2d Lieut. Albert H. Barkley, 57th Co., C.A., Fort Wadsworth, N.Y.; 2d Lieut. Carroll W. Neal, 5th Battery, F.A., Presidio, San Francisco; 2d Lieut. Walter Singles, 29th Battery, F.A., Fort Leavenworth, Kans.; 2d Lieut. Donald C. Cubbison, 4th Battery, F.A., Fort Meyer, Va.; 2d Lieut. Rollo F. Anderson, 29th Co., C.A., Presidio, San Francisco; 2d Lieut. Edward E. Farnsworth, 123d Co., C.A., Fort Hamilton, N.Y.; and 2d Lieut. Jacob A. Mack, 29th Battery, F.A., Fort Leavenworth, Kans.

Major John F. Guilfoyle, U.S.A., Assistant Adjutant General, has been relieved from duty as Inspector of Small Arms Practice in the Army, and the duties pertaining thereto will be performed by Brig. Gen. William P. Hall, Assistant Adjutant General.

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SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1904.

**THE ORIENTAL WAR THUS FAR.**

We give on another page a map, reproduced from the London Mail, showing the theater of the present military operations in Manchuria. These operations thus far have been in the nature of a maneuvering for position. Japan appears to have secured her hold upon Korea, having driven the Russians across the Yalu. Beyond this she has secured nothing certain, and not even this much if her ultimate fate should be defeat. She has an army or armies in Manchuria and one besieging Port Arthur, but she has not yet taken Port Arthur, though it is the general expectation that she will do so, and has not been able to secure, as she hoped to do, such an absolute control of the sea as to enable her to disregard the movements of Russian fleets. The Japanese have shown their superiority in naval battle, but must still keep watch and ward at Vladivostok, as well as Port Arthur, and perhaps detail a portion of their fleet to protect the army transports. This largely neutralizes their assumed superiority in effective naval strength and compels them to move with caution armies that are dependent upon supplies brought over the sea. Disaster may mean ruin, and in this respect the position of Japan is more hazardous than that of Russia, which is daily adding to the effective strength of its armies and its store of supplies. Assuming equal military capacity and enterprise on both sides, we should say that the odds were now in favor of Russia and that her prospects would daily improve.

But here comes in the factor of the individual initiative, and this is so largely in favor of the enterprise and activity of the little brown men of Nippon as to completely alter the situation.

And then there are the factors of superiority in armament and skill in handling the modern weapons of war. How much these amount to it is impossible to say, without something more reliable than the pyrotechnic descriptions which appear in the daily papers of the ordinary incidents of war which impress the imagination of the civilian observer far more than they do the cool judgment of the trained and seasoned soldier.

We can find nothing in the war in the Far East thus far to show there has been any radical change in the old conditions. The expectation of Mr. John Brisben Walker that citadels and cities might be destroyed by high explosives dropped from the clouds have not been realized, and no army has been asphyxiated by chemical compounds let loose upon them, as we were informed many years ago by an intelligent physician would be the case the first time two great armies met on the field of battle. The battle of Armageddon has not yet been fought and is not even in prospect, or else Prof. Totten, with strange neglect of public duty, has failed to inform us of the fact.

Underwater warfare has given us some startling incidents in the Far East, as every one familiar with such matters expected would be the case, but we have not yet learned how far this is due to the fact that the Russians are not at home on the sea and have not shown the alertness in providing against emergencies which is characteristic of the real sailor man.

In short, it is the same old story of the application of the primary principles of war to secure advantage over an enemy; quickness of movement; skill in detecting the plans of an enemy while concealing your own; a thorough mastery of the weapons of war, be they new or old; invincible determination and courage defying death; and finally, simplicity of living, which rids the soldier as much as possible of the impedimenta of war. Verestchagin, the Russian painter, told a story which goes far to illustrate the difference between the two armies in the Orient in this last respect. He painted a picture of the headquarters of a Russian army during a great battle in the war with Turkey. In the foreground was a large collection of empty champagne and vodka bottles. A Grand Duke was scandalized by this and insisted that these evidences of dissipation should be



eliminated from the picture. Verestchagin perforce consented, but he continued to assert that they were where he put them when he made his sketch of the battlefield.

The casualties reported do not indicate such stubborn fighting as we were accustomed to during the latter part of the Civil War. This is perhaps to be explained by the demoralizing effect of artillery fire, in which the Japanese are showing great superiority. The moral effect of a bursting shell, or shrapnel, landing in a group of men, or demolishing a battery, is far greater than that of a shower of bullets killing or wounding far more, but doing their work with much less effect upon the imagination of the men.

An expert observer, Mr. E. J. Knight, who has witnessed many battles in various parts of the world, describes some of the incredible blunders committed by the Russians, and their display of negligence, due to military incapacity or contempt for the enemy. None of their batteries were masked, and their earthworks were invariably on the sky line, offering a conspicuous target for the terribly accurate fire of the Japanese. The Japanese low estimate of the Cosmacks has justified itself. Certainly the Russians have been singularly ill informed of the strength and location of their enemy. Mr. Knight says of Russia:

"She apparently has learned nothing since she fought Turkey nearly thirty years ago, and all her military system is obviously antiquated. The Japanese took to heart the lessons of the Boer war and have improved on them in many cunning ways. Their completely concealed howitzer emplacements, for example, at Kintato Island, were marvels of ingenuity, with effective protections that looked from a distance like so many innocent tree stumps, with green spouting branches. The Russians, on the other hand, disdained to learn anything from the Boer war, as was apparent by the conspicuous sky line intrenchments and flimsy earthworks and other defenses, which afforded scant cover to the troops. So far as one can judge, the Russians made every possible mistake when defending very strong positions on the Yalu."

The Japanese, on the contrary, seem to know everything that can be known of war. They have adopted scientific improvements in war and modern method, while rejecting needless red tape and traditional rules which harass troops with extra work which profits nothing. Their soldiers are willing and eager, and not one is ever seen to fall out on the march. It is not the number of men carried on the muster rolls that tells, but those that can be put on the line of battle in fit condition for fighting.

Major General Meckel, the brilliant German officer who was for several years Professor of Strategy and Tactics in the Japanese Military College, contributes an article to the *Lokalanzeiger* of Berlin, in which he says, in regard to Port Arthur, that when the Japanese believe the moment for storming the fortress has come they will storm it with success. "Why," he asks, "should the events before Port Arthur differ from those of the battle of Kin-chau? When once the Japanese have made sure of success, they will again sacrifice 5,000 men without more ado." With regard to the ultimate result of the campaign, General Meckel asks: "What factor is going to be modified? Certainly not the spirit of the men, who have no fear of death. There is no defect in the equipment. All that stands on paper is actually there. The organization is beyond all improvement. The private soldier is a capital shot. By all accounts their artillery is excellent. Among the officers there is a marvelous number of clear-headed men. Among the Russians that sort is hardly so numerously represented. Only last year I was instructing six Japanese officers. Their knowledge amazed me, and their teachers were once my pupils."

#### THE NEW SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

Our administrative system is happily so organized that no change in the heads of the various executive departments can reverse nor long interrupt the policies favored by the President. In the broad sense the policies of the various cabinet officers are his policies. He is responsible to the country for their success or failure. He devises them, they represent his purposes, and the principal duty of the heads of departments is to see that they are properly executed. We may be sure, therefore, that the retirement of Hon. William H. Moody from the Secretaryship of the Navy and the appointment of Mr. Paul Morton as his successor will involve no radical change in the general policy which has controlled the affairs of the Department under President Roosevelt's administration. That policy, formulated in large degree by Secretary Long during the administration of President McKinley, has been amplified and strengthened by Secretary Moody with the cordial support of President Roosevelt, so that the new Secretary, when he assumes the office, will find the whole Navy Department organized to an unsurpassed degree of efficiency, thoroughly harmonious in all its branches and dominated by a definite and progressive policy which results have already shown to be eminently wise and practical.

Secretary Morton is a newcomer in the public service, but all that is known of him is emphatically in his favor. He enjoys the advantages of youth, enthusiasm and large executive capacity, together with a profound belief in the necessity of continued naval expansion as a safeguard for our national peace and com-

merce. He is a business man of sound methods and ripe experience, whose skill in conducting large enterprises has been amply demonstrated by his executive work in the management of extensive railway interests. It is an additional advantage to Mr. Morton that he enters office wholly free of political bias, unpledged to individuals, sections or interests, and under no other obligation whatever except to provide a loyal, energetic and business-like administration of the Navy Department. In the performance of that task he will enjoy the cheerful co-operation of his predecessor, Mr. Moody, who leaves an enviable record behind him, and of Judge Darling, the Assistant Secretary, whose mastery of administrative details and devotion to the highest interests of the Navy have won the sincere regard of the members of the Service. There had been an earnest hope in many quarters that upon Mr. Moody's transfer to another cabinet office Judge Darling might be placed at the head of the Navy Department, and that hope was inspired entirely by an appreciation of his conscientious, diligent, useful work as Assistant Secretary. The disappointment of that hope is mitigated only by the fact that Mr. Darling is to remain in the Department, where his services cannot but prove of increasing value to the Navy and to the new Secretary.

The circumstances under which Secretary Morton assumes control of the Navy Department are peculiarly auspicious. The policy of the Department is firmly established, the Navy itself is in a condition of exceptional efficiency, and the entire Service is animated by a common purpose to reach still higher levels of excellence. Mr. Morton will find the officers of the Navy ready and eager to support him in every measure looking to improvement in the Service. We hope and believe that between him and them there will speedily develop a generous spirit of co-operation and friendly regard that will distinguish his administration as one of lasting usefulness to the Navy and the country.

Mr. Morton took the oath as Secretary July 1. It was administered by E. P. Hanna, solicitor of the Navy Department. In congratulating Mr. Morton Mr. Moody said: "I congratulate you most heartily, Mr. Secretary. As Secretary of the Navy you will come in contact with some of the best men in the world." Those present at the ceremony were Mr. Moody, Assistant Secretary Darling, Confidential Secretary Gauss, and the Washington representative of the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL*, and E. P. Hanna. Following the ceremony of taking the oath of office, Secretary Morton held a reception for the Navy Department Chiefs of Bureaus and officers on duty at the Department.

#### STATUS OF PORTO RICO OFFICERS.

Judge Advocate General Davis of the Army has recently submitted an opinion to the Military Secretary relative to the present status of the officers of the Porto Rican Provisional Regiment of Infantry. The question by the Military Secretary was as to whether or not reappointments of the present officers of the regiment under the act of April 23, 1904, "are regarded as new or original appointments of such character as to bring them under the provisions of section 1219, Revised Statutes, prescribing the method of determining relative rank as between officers of the same grade and same date of appointment. The relative rank of these officers who were originally appointed to the same grade on the same date in that regiment, was fixed according to the requirements of section 1219. When those who were in the service as volunteers were mustered out, June 30, 1901, but continued in service by new appointments under the act of Feb. 2, 1901, it was held that the relative rank originally fixed should not be changed. Under the act of April 23, 1904, all these officers have been ordered to be discharged to take effect June 30, 1904, and commissions have been issued to such as have been found qualified and eligible for reappointment, conferring rank from July 1, 1904." General Davis quotes from the various acts affecting the regiment, and especially calls attention to the clause in the act of April 23, which enacts that "the present officers of the regiment below the grade of field officers who are mentally, morally and physically qualified and have proved efficient in their respective positions, may be reappointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate (such officers shall be entitled to preference in such appointments), for a provisional term of years." General Davis adds that had Congress intended to provide for an unrestricted exercise of the appointing power, language calculated to make it effective would have been used. The circumstances attending the disbandment reorganization should be considered in construing the acts. In 1901 and in 1904, it was proposed to discontinue one organization and to replace it by another. The discontinued command was composed of persons who, as officers and enlisted men, had rendered faithful and efficient services and familiar with the conditions of the military service in Porto Rico. These services it seems have been the intention of Congress to recognize and reward by giving an opportunity to re-engage in the new regiment. If they were thus to be continued or reappointed it seems reasonable that it was to be with the rank which they had held in the old, or discontinued organization. If the President saw fit to appoint the old officers to the new offices, the effect of such exercise of the appointing power was to vest all the incidents of military office, including relative military rank, in the persons so appointed. The opinion is given, therefore, "that, in assigning the newly appointed officers of the

Porto Rico Regiment the same rule should obtain as was applied in 1901, and that the relative rank of the reappointed officers shall be the same as it is on the day when, in the operation of the act of April 23, 1904, their connection with the Military service is actually severed."

It seems to be hardly fair to Colonel Edwards, the able Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, to impose upon him the settlement of a question of uniform, such as is ordinarily entrusted to the combined wisdom of a board who are able to escape individual criticism of their action by dividing the responsibility among them. It appears that objection is made to the costume of the Philippine Igorrotes, now exhibiting at the St. Louis Exposition, which is that of the Georgia colonel, omitting the shirt collar and the spurs. Colonel Edwards has, however, grappled boldly with the question before him and issued orders requiring the picturesque delegates from the Philippines to treat themselves a little more generously in the matter of clothing. Exactly what clothing is to be insisted upon does not appear and possibly it may be the intention of the War Department to refer this important question to a board. Meanwhile, with fine appreciation of feminine discernment in the matter of dress, the lady managers of the exposition have been requested to act as a board of survey to determine to what extent the Igorrotes should be required to increase their allowance of clothing, or rather to curtail their excess of nakedness. After the expenditure of an amount of merriment quite unbecoming the reception of an official request, the ladies finally consented to assume the task imposed upon them. The authorities are anxious also that these representatives of the uncivilized tribes, who form only a small proportion of the population of the Philippine Islands, shall not be unduly exploited to the disadvantage of the scouts and constabulary Filipinos who are at the Exposition. The officials at St. Louis accordingly will make plain by intelligently posted notices the exact condition of affairs, so that visitors to the fair will not get the impression that the wild tribes are an important element of the Filipino population.

The Third Division of the General Staff of the Army has given no further consideration to the matter of a general reorganization bill for the Army staff departments to be submitted to Congress at its next session. It is not said at the War Department that the question of submitting this bill has been disposed of by letting the matter drop entirely, but for the present, at least, no further consideration will be given to the question by the General Staff. Every department and corps chief, except General Humphrey, Quartermaster General, submitted recommendations to the General Staff, and with no exception some modification in the detail system was urgently recommended. It is understood that neither the Secretary of War nor the Chief of Staff is willing, at the present time, to recommend to Congress any bill proposing the abolition of the present detail system. Both of the officials believe that the system should be tried a little longer before it is irrevocably condemned.

Judge Advocate General Davis will submit to the Attorney General of the United States in a few days his brief on the question whether Civil War veterans on the retired list promoted by the act of April 23, 1904, were promoted to fill vacancies in the advanced grades on the retired list created by that act. If the Attorney General decides that such is the case, as is held by the War Department, it will be an easy matter to get the Comptroller of the Treasury to reverse his original decision that these officers are not entitled to the pay of the advanced grade to which they have been promoted until their recess nominations have been confirmed by the Senate. It is expected that quick action will be obtained in the matter from the Attorney General.

The laudable intention of the Navy Department to make the vessels a more familiar sight in the ports of the United States, and its ready courtesy to lend the vessels to increase the interest in local functions, is bringing about the inevitable abuse which will compel the termination of the privileges granted. Municipalities which were granted the favor once, now regard the matter as a right to be conferred annually at least and as much oftener as local celebrations occur. The effect of these repeated demands, if gratified, will be the consideration of the Navy as subordinate to every local and eventually private purpose and ultimately there will be a protest, perhaps from the very places where the courtesies have been granted, that the Navy is for nothing but to go about on junketing trips and to make holidays interesting. While the original purpose in granting these requests was a beneficial one, there seems to be no good purpose served by sending ships again and again, sometimes at the expense of considerable cruising to the same places. Even when there is no selfish motive in seeking the trade which the presence of a warship brings to a port, there is something not at all satisfactory in the idea of making ships of the Navy participants in events which seldom have national significance, and sometimes have no significance at all.

The Russians have insured for \$250,000 each the three torpedo boats building at Nicolaieff. The policies are to run for six months, and are to include all risks until the vessels are safely delivered at a Black Sea port.



## THE SITUATION IN COLORADO.

While it is probably true that the labor trouble in the Cripple Creek mining region of Colorado has been misunderstood here in the East, if there has been any misunderstanding on the part of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL it is due in a large degree to the reticence of the Colorado authorities, from whom we have been unable to obtain any information. The newspaper reports of one day concerning the situation have been directly refuted by those of the next, and so great has been the confusion arising from the unverified and contradictory statements, that it has been impossible at this distance to obtain exact and reliable information upon which to base a judgment as to the case. The absence of this information is extremely unfortunate.

The enforcement of martial law in the Cripple Creek district has not been lacking in vigor. It is charged, indeed, that it has been in some respects altogether too vigorous, and that in so construing it as to justify the deportation of citizens of the State without due process of law, the military authorities have exceeded their constitutional powers, and imposed upon another State undesirable citizens. That is a question which it would be unprofitable to discuss in the light of the meager information of exact character now available. But it is perfectly clear that after the present troubles are settled the civil courts of Colorado will be confronted with important questions concerning the rights of citizens, of labor and of property, the adjudication of which will possess a vital interest for the people of every State of the Union.

In view of the difficulty of obtaining trustworthy information as to the situation in Colorado, we consider it highly fortunate that the National Government has instituted an investigation of the whole affair with a single desire to ascertain the facts, no matter whom they implicate in the disorder which has proved so costly to the State. The report of that investigation will afford the basis for an unprejudiced verdict on the entire controversy, and will be awaited with widespread interest. In the meantime, a general view of the situation somewhat at variance with those hitherto expressed in these columns, is contained in the following letter written by an eminent American business man of extensive military experience, who has performed distinguished work in the Service of his country:

"Denver Col., June 23, 1904.

"To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:  
"I saw copied into the Rocky Mountain News of this place your editorial on 'The Lesson from Colorado,' and I was greatly surprised at its tone and its statements. I am certain that if you were here on the ground, you would take an entirely different view of matters from what you do. Your criticism of the National Guard of this State is certainly uncalled for, and the facts do not justify it. Being here where I can judge of those matters intelligently, I must say that I have been greatly gratified at the considerate and conservative way in which the National Guard have done their duty in this State. They have been on duty most of the time since last September, and notwithstanding numerous strikes and provocations and the number of people who have been killed here, the Guard have never killed but one person.

"Now, as I read your article and notice the statements of what you consider a National Guard should do in such cases, it certainly seems to me that they have performed those duties. You compare them to what the action of the Regular Army should be in such case; I do not know of any act of the National Guard here that has not been performed by the Regular Army under similar circumstances. I am thoroughly convinced, from what I know of matters here, that the action of the National Guard has saved a great many lives.

"You also seem to criticize the action of the State Governor here. It seems to me it should be commended. It certainly has set an example in endeavoring to enforce the law of the State that it would be well for other governors to follow, and it is the general opinion here that these troubles would not have come if former governors had been as prompt in action as Governor Peabody has been.

"You also say that the Governor should have called upon the United States Government for the Regular troops to enforce the laws here. Probably you are not aware of the fact that the Governor did, in the first beginning of affairs here, call upon the United States Government in the matter, and the United States Government answered that it could not take part until all the resources of the State in the matter had been exhausted. They went so far as to send General Bates out here to examine matters; and if I recollect rightly, his report was that the National Guard here were ample to preserve order. It seems to me to be very creditable to the State that its National Guard enforced the law and brought quiet. There has been, without doubt, a state of insurrection in some parts of the State here, and that has been suppressed.

"If you can point out anything the troops have done here that is a violation of the law, or that the Regular Army under similar circumstances would not have acted as they have done, there might be some reason for your criticisms. If you go back to the time of the troubles at Coeur d'Alene in Idaho and see the action of the Regular troops there under General Merriam, I think you would be convinced that the National Guard has not gone farther than they did. I must say, I am sorry to see the criticism of the National Guard in your Journal, which has always been so fair and so anxious to uphold them everywhere. You seem to think that they have acted in violation of the courts and of law and order. There certainly is no foundation in fact for such assertions. The courts here have sustained the action of the National Guard wherever the cases have been presented to them, and a great majority of the people of this community not only support the National Guard, but the Governor and his acts. Of course, in such matters, no matter what action the Governor or the court will take, there are many who will criticize them the same as they criticized General Merriam in Idaho; but when it leads people to look at the question from a purely disinterested standpoint, the acts here will be sustained as they were there."

We have also received the following exceedingly frank and interesting statement of the case as viewed from the standpoint of the mine owner:

"Victor, Col., June 23, 1904.

"To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:  
"I do not know what have been the sources of your information, but I do know from personal observation throughout the strike in the Cripple Creek district during the past ten months that you have not had anything like an accurate statement of the issues involved or of what has been done to meet them. The issue has been in Colorado, the right of any man to labor in any mine in this State unless he was a member of the Western Federation of Miners.

"There never has been since 1894 any disagreement in the Cripple Creek district between employers and employees as to hours or wages. The time has been eight hours for all work in this district and the minimum wage \$3. Employees of mills and smelters in distant parts of the State struck for shorter hours and higher pay. They sought to subvert mills and smelters by closing down all the mines in Colorado in order to starve out such mills and smelters. The miners undoubtedly had a right to cease work on mining properties, but they had no right whatever to prevent other men from receiving the hours

and wages with which they have been perfectly satisfied, for example, in the Cripple Creek district.

"To protect every citizen in his right to labor, Governor Peabody called out the militia of the State of Colorado to suppress the disorders in the Cripple Creek district, which, in his judgment, amounted to an insurrection. The district was patrolled by the State troops, strikers who attempted to prevent laborers from working were imprisoned temporarily, and when order had been restored the troops were withdrawn. This was what the strikers had been waiting for and the destruction of property and of the lives of non-union men in the Cripple Creek district by means of dynamite commenced again. There seems to be a secret band of assassins operating in the district for the purpose of killing non-union men by wholesale.

"After the last horror at the Independence depot on June 6, non-union men and citizens assembled to discuss ways and means of preventing a repetition of such crimes. Armed unionists fired into the mass meeting from the union stores and from the union hall. A local company of militia was called out, demanded the surrender of the unionists in their halls and were fired upon in answer. The militia quickly forced the surrender of the strikers and imprisoned them in a clean, well ventilated building until such time as the civil authorities could take up their individual cases and mete out justice. Many unionists who were instigating further atrocities and commencing dynamite have been arrested and sent out of the community for two purposes, first, to avoid conflicts between them and the indignant citizens of the district, and the loss of life consequent upon such conflicts.

"It is impossible in a letter of this kind to narrate to you all the details and circumstances. I sincerely wish that some member of the staff of your great journal could visit the Cripple Creek district and learn the facts by independent investigation. The standing of your journal and its reputation for fairness are such that I feel confident that you will modify or withdraw some, if not all, of your unjust criticisms upon the Governor of Colorado, its militia and its citizens.

"I am a member of the Mine Owners' Association, but have mingled with and conferred with the striking miners as a friend since the strike commenced. I feel the deepest sympathy for the members who were thrown out of good positions into a strike they would have voted down ten to one had they not been cheated out of their referendum by a coterie of agitators. Most of the industrious, honest and loyal to the union, left Cripple Creek soon after the strike to seek work in other camps, knowing the violence about to be practiced on employers who had been their friends. Most of those remaining were the idle, vicious agitators, who were supported by the federation to make miserable the lives of 'strikebreakers,' by whatever means they might. Most of the 'peace-officers' in Teller County were members of the Western Federation of Miners and protected them in their atrocities upon non-union men and property owners. Appeals to civil authorities were vain. Please read in the law reports the account of the Idaho disturbance and what Federal troops had to do there, then judge us less harshly in our honest efforts to rid this community of the kind of men who would have assassinated McKinley, and in our endeavors to preserve the sacred right of a citizen to work without the consent of any person or organization.

"You will have to study the record of the Western Confederation of Miners in other States and communities before you can realize the reign of terror we have been under. Until you study this record of crime you cannot be expected to agree with us in characterizing the Western Federation Miners as a criminal organization, realizing fully, however, that many members are honest, good citizens. We have tried our utmost to send out only the criminally inclined and advocates of violence.

"I feel this matter very deeply and hope you will make investigations to verify my statements."

Hon. Elihu Root, in the course of his address to the students of the Yale Law School on June 27, defined the limitations of official power in terms which so clearly describe the attitude of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL toward emergencies like that which now exists in Colorado, that we quote the following passage as an admirable expression of the constitutional doctrine relating to such affairs. Mr. Root said: "There is one general characteristic of our system of government which is essential and which it is the special duty of lawyers to guard with care—that is, the observance of limitations of official power. There is a constant tendency to ignore such limitations and condone the transgression of them by public officers, provided the thing done is done with good motives from a desire to serve the public. Such a process, if general, is most injurious. If continued long enough it results in an attitude of personal superiority on the part of great officers which is inconsistent with our institutions, a destruction of responsibility and independent judgment on the part of lower officers, and a neglect of the habit of asserting legal rights on the part of the people. The more frequently men who hold great power in office are permitted to override the limitations imposed by law upon their powers, the more difficult it becomes to question anything they do; and the people, each one weak in himself and unable to cope with powerful officers who regard any questioning of their acts as an affront, gradually lose the habit of holding such officers accountable, and ultimately practically surrender the right to hold them accountable. Constant accountability of public officers for strict observance of the limits imposed by law and customary and undoubted assertion of the private right of the citizen to have no power exercised over him except in strict accordance with the letter and the spirit of the law—these are the essential conditions of free government and personal independence. The exercise of power not conferred by law may in a particular case destroy no man's property nor restrain his liberty; but it weakens the title to every man's property and injures every man's liberty, because it is one step in a process which, if continued, would be destructive of our free institutions."

## EXPERIMENTS IN RICOCHET FIRING.

Following is the report (omitting only the introductory paragraphs), of experiments in ricochet firing made June 20 by Major L. C. Lucas, U.S.M.C.:

3. Following a delay of five days through heavy weather the target was launched and placed in position on June 15, and the firing was begun on June 16. The target was constructed as follows, the material used being fishing stakes and rope. A raft 20 feet wide and 30 feet long was lashed together and on this was guyed an upright frame of the same dimensions. The target cloth was sheeting 30 feet wide and 15 feet high. Three large stakes and a small log were also lashed under either end of the raft to add to its buoyancy. The target was placed in 25 feet of water with two anchors.

4. With a measured base line and by triangulation the target was placed and the ranges measured. The firing was done in strings of five, a tripod and sand bag being used as a rest. The observers in a boat anchored as near the target as safety would permit scored the ricochets and verified their results by frequent examinations of the target. An examination of the cloth showed that many shot holes were plainly marked with powder dirt, while others had clean edges. Experiment demonstrated that direct hits were clearly marked with

powder dirt and that ricochet hits were clean, the bullet having penetrated the cloth end on, as though its impact with the water had deflected the bullet without making it tumble. It was evident that the bullet was washed clean by contact with the water, therefore leaving clean edges in the shot hole.

5. At the end of the first day's firing of 75 ricochet hits scored on the target, 56 hits, or 75 per cent., were clean cut shot holes, and 19, or 25 per cent., showed the tear made by a tumbling bullet.

6. The results at the different ranges were as follows: Range, 600 yards; time, 9 a.m.; wind, 7:30 o'clock, force No. 2, against tide water, somewhat rough, slight swell 2 o'clock.

Firer, Sergeant W. J. Maybee; observers, Major L. C. Lucas, 1st Lieut. F. E. Evans. Height of rifle above water, 5 feet; rifle 1898 model; shots fired, 100; direct hits, 20; ricochet hits, 80; possible for ricochet hits, 80; ricochet hits, 28; percentage ricochets, .51; percentage ricochet hits, .35. Of 80 shots falling in front of the target 28 ricochet hits were scored, or 35 per cent.

7. Range, 800 yards; time, 10:00 a.m.; wind, 7:30 o'clock, force 1; slight swell 2 o'clock; small waves. Firer, Major L. C. Lucas; observers, 1st Lieut. F. E. Evans, Q.M. Sergt. W. T. Thomas; height of rifle above water, 10 feet; rifle, 1898 model; shots fired, 100; direct hits, 10; possible for ricochet hits, 90; ricochet hits, 83; ricochet hits, 26; percentage ricochets, .82; percentage ricochet hits, .29. Of 90 shots falling in front of target 26 ricochet hits were scored, or 29 per cent.

8. Range, 1,000 yards; time, 2:30 p.m.; wind, 3 o'clock, force 2; water lumpy; firer, 1st Lieut. F. E. Evans; observers, Major L. C. Lucas, Q.M. Sergt. W. T. Thomas, Sergt. W. J. Maybee; height of rifle above water, 35 feet; rifle, 1898 model; shots fired, 75; direct hits, 7; possible for ricochet hits, 68; ricochet hits, 39; ricochet hits, 15; percentage ricochets, .52; percentage ricochet hits, .22. Of 68 shots falling in front of the target 15 ricochet hits were scored, or 22 per cent.

9. Range, 1,000 yards. Same conditions. Firer, 1st Lieut. F. E. Evans; observers, Major L. C. Lucas, Q.M. Sergt. W. T. Thomas, Sergt. W. J. Maybee; rifle model 1903; shots fired, 25; direct hits, 1; possible for ricochet hits, 24; ricochet hits, 20; ricochet hits on target, 5; percentage ricochets, .80; percentage ricochet hits, .21. Of 24 shots falling in front of the target 5 ricochet hits were scored, or 21 per cent.

10. Second day. Range, 730 yards; time, 8:30 a.m.; wind, 10 o'clock; light airs; light swell 10 o'clock; water smooth; firer, Major L. C. Lucas; observers, Q.M. Sergt. W. T. Thomas, Sergt. W. J. Maybee; height of rifle above water, 5 feet; rifle, 1898 model; shots fired, 20; direct hits, 2; possible for ricochet hits, 18; ricochet hits, 20; ricochet hits, 11; percentage ricochets, .100; percentage ricochet hits, .61. Of 18 shots falling in front of target 11 ricochet hits were observed, or 61 per cent.

11. Range, 1,000 yards; time, 9:45 a.m.; wind, 9 o'clock; light airs; gentle swell 12 o'clock; water smooth; firer, Q.M. Sergt. W. T. Thomas; observers, Major L. C. Lucas, 1st Lieut. F. E. Evans, Sergt. W. J. Maybee; height of rifle above water, 4 feet; rifle, 1898 model; shots fired, 100; direct hits, 7; possible for ricochet hits, 93; ricochet hits, 67; ricochet hits, 20; percentage ricochets, .67; percentage ricochet hits, .22. Of 93 shots falling in front of target, 20 ricochet hits were made, or 22 per cent.

12. Range, 1,000 yards; time, 2:00 p.m.; wind, 9 o'clock; light airs; gentle swell 10 o'clock; water smooth; firer, Major L. C. Lucas; observers, 1st Lieut. F. E. Evans, Sergt. W. J. Maybee; height of rifle above water, 35 feet; rifle, 1903 model; shots fired, 35; direct hits, 10; possible for ricochets, 25; ricochet hits, 20; percentage ricochets, .56; percentage ricochet hits, .64. Of 25 shots falling in front of target 16 ricochet hits were scored, or 64 per cent.

13. Range, 600 yards; time, 3 p.m.; wind 11 o'clock; force 2; gentle swell 1 o'clock; water smooth; firer, 1st Lieut. F. E. Evans; observers, Major L. C. Lucas, Q.M. Sergt. W. T. Thomas, Sergt. W. J. Maybee; height of rifle above water, 5 feet; rifle, 1898 model; shots fired, 28; direct hits, 14; possible for ricochets, 14; ricochet hits, 14; ricochet hits, 9; percentage ricochets, .71; percentage ricochet hits, .64. Of 14 shots falling in front of target 9 ricochet hits were scored, or 64 per cent.

14. Firing with both the 1898 and the 1903 models from the 600, 730, 800 and 1,000 yard points from elevations varying from 4 to 35 feet, and under different conditions of wind and sea, it was found that as the sea became smoother ricochets were lower and more uniform in direction. Of the total number of ricochet hits from shots striking in front of the target and with scoring possibilities as ricochet hits, the following number of ricochet hits was made:

Ranges	Possible Ricochets		% ric.	% hits
	Ricochets	ric. hits		
600	71	94	.61	.39
730	20	18	.100	.61
800	82	90	.82	.29
1000	90	210	.64	.26
	272	412	.77	.39

15. Previous to the record firing at the above ranges several strings were fired into smooth water at ranges from 300 to 500 yards. Ranging up to the battle sight, 375 yards, 75 per cent. of the shots were buried in the water. At greater ranges ricochets became more frequent, and at from 400 to 500 yards averaged about 12 in 20 shots, or about 60 per cent. The elevation used was 12 feet above water with the 1898 model. Camp was broken on June 20, 1904, and all stores returned to the marine barracks, navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

## SPEED OF BATTLESHIPS.

San Francisco, Cal., June 20, 1904.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:  
The battleships Mississippi and Idaho, on which construction has recently been started, are to have a speed of seventeen knots. The battleships of every other first class power that are being built are to have a speed of from eighteen to twenty-three knots.

We ought to have homogeneous fleets. The Alabama class, three ships; Kentucky class, two ships; Indiana class, three ships, and the Iowa and the Texas makes a homogeneous fleet of ten old ships of not over seventeen knots. Now, if we take the Maine class, three ships; Rhode Island class, three ships, and Connecticut class, five ships, we have another homogeneous fleet of ships that can make eighteen to nineteen knots.

But what are we going to do with the Mississippi and Idaho? They are too slow to keep station with the fast fleet and too good to class with the old ships. We might profit by following the example of Japan, who built two battleships about eight years ago that can



make eighteen and one-half to nineteen knots. Notwithstanding their age they are capable of keeping station with the newest battleships in the Japanese Navy, although, of course, they carry a few less guns.

F. SANDERS.

### EQUALIZATION OF NAVY PAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The question of the equalization and simplification of the pay of the commissioned officers of the Navy is now being considered by the Navy Department with a view to future action by Congress. It is time for such action, for the hodge-podge pay tables at present are almost intolerable. The matter should now be settled in a business-like, just manner, and no further patch-work allowed. This can be done, of course. Will it? Likely not, in spite of the Secretary's honest efforts and even such efforts on the part of the committee of two officers that he has appointed to advise him on the subject.

In approaching the question it must be admitted that no scheme devised will give simplicity immediately, nor give satisfaction to every individual of the commissioned force. Perfect simplicity can be attained though in the end, even in the near future, and the dissatisfaction of the minority may be lessened greatly by a form of compromise or some attention to what may be called their "vested rights." This latter consideration will be the main cause of extraordinary expense to the Government in any change that may be made in the pay rates for the sake of the Navy's efficiency. In a scheme that I should like to propose through the courtesy of your paper, there is a proviso that no officer's pay that he is entitled to at present on any kind of duty or leave, or on waiting orders, shall be reduced by the act proposed. This is where injustice is done theoretically to the Government, as, at the start, the Government would be called upon to pay more than its contract will call for when the scheme is in perfect operation. At the same time such consideration may be called equity where the party of the first part is the United States and he of the second part is only a hard working, earnest naval officer, whose whole life is wrapped up in the conduct of one of the most important arms of the Government, and who belongs to a class of its most faithful servants. This same consideration will delay simplicity in the pay tables, for by these officers retaining their old rates of pay during their present rank or grade, there will come the necessity of retaining for a time, two or more sets of pay tables.

One thing that should be kept in mind by Congressional critics, is that our present pay is not the pay that the majority of Congress intended to give us in 1890. The fifteen per cent. reduction for shore pay was inserted in the bill and insisted upon at the last moment by a powerful Senator, who was finally allowed to have his way. By this act we did not get what we were striving for, Army pay. We got very much less, and we have suffered ever since. Any scheme got up to put the pay table on a just basis should recognize this fact. Wiping out the fifteen per cent. reduction should not be considered an increase of our pay, but an act of justice giving what has been our due for several years past.

My proposition is as follows:

Midshipmen, on graduation from the four years' course at the Naval Academy, shall have the rank of ensign and after two years' service on shore in the United States proper, shall be promoted to rank of lieutenant, junior grade. Staff officers, upon entry in the Service, shall have the rank of lieutenant, junior grade, and shall then be credited with five years' constructive service in computing their pay throughout the entire Service. In each staff corps the number holding each rank from lieutenant, junior grade, to captain, inclusive, shall be to the number of same rank in the line as the total number of officers authorized by law in the corps is to the total number in the line, from ensign to rear admiral, inclusive, decimals of .5 or over in the resultant counting as a unit. In determining the number with the rank of captain in a staff corps, the percentage of the number of captains and rear admirals in the line combined shall be taken. The number in the lowest rank in each corps shall not exceed the number necessary to make up the total number of officers allowed by law in the corps, and the number of each rank in the staff corps to be determined annually on January 1st, based upon the number of line officers then on the Navy list.

The pay of all officers in the Navy shall be as follows: Ensign, \$1,400; lieutenant, (j.g.), \$1,500; lieutenant, \$1,800; lieutenant commander, \$2,500; commander, \$3,000; captain, \$3,500; rear admiral, (2d 9), \$4,000; rear admiral (1st 9), \$4,500.

For each completed or constructive year of service, including service at the Naval Academy as a midshipman, or previous service in the regular or volunteer Army or Navy or Marine Corps, there shall be allowed an increase of one per cent. of the pay proper, except in the case of naval constructors, civil engineers and professors of mathematics, and to this increase shall be added one per cent. of the pay proper for each completed year of Navy service at sea or on shore beyond the continental limits of the United States. Naval constructors, civil engineers and professors of mathematics shall receive one per cent. increase of pay proper for each completed or constructive year of service, including service at the Naval Academy or previous service in the regular or volunteer Army, Navy or Marine Corps, up to and including ten years of such service, one and one-half per cent. increase of pay proper for each year of additional service up to and including thirty years service in all, and two per cent. increase of pay proper for each year of service after thirty years. Unemployed time in the case of any officer, whether by his wish or not, shall not count toward an increase of pay.

For service at sea or on shore beyond the continental limits of the United States (and such limits shall not be construed in this act as including Alaska), a ten per cent. increase of the pay which they would receive on duty on shore in the United States, shall be allowed all officers from the time of leaving the United States or reporting on board ship to the time of return to the United States or detachment from the ship. Service on board a receiving ship or other ship that is under the permanent superior command of an officer commanding a station or base in the United States proper, shall not entitle an officer to the increase of ten per cent.

Officers below the rank of rear admiral, while holding the position of Chief of Bureau at the Navy Department, shall have the rank, pay and allowance for quarters of a rear admiral (2d nine), with such increase of pay as their service may entitle them to.

No other compensation than that mentioned shall be allowed any officer on duty in the Naval Establishment except where public quarters are not furnished

him and he is not paid actual expenses or mileage covering the period of such duty, when commutation for quarters at the rates in force at the time of the passage of this act will be allowed.

Officers waiting orders or on sick leave shall receive the same pay as they would be entitled to on duty on shore in the United States proper. Officers on leave of absence, when detached from duty, shall receive three-quarters of the pay they would be entitled to on duty on shore in the United States proper. Officers retired on account of age, length of service, wounds or disability incurred in the line of duty, shall receive on the retired list three-quarters of the pay they were entitled to on duty on shore in the United States proper at the date of retirement, and in computing this pay, on the day of retirement, a fraction of a year's service or service at sea or on shore outside the United States proper, if amounting to six months or more shall count as a unit in the percentage of increase of pay proper allowed.

No officer in the Navy shall be reduced in rank at any time by the provisions of this act, but there shall be no promotions in any corps to a rank therein having a surplus of the number herein allowed until the number holding rank is reduced one below the legal number.

The pay that any officer now in the Navy is entitled to receive at the present time on any kind of duty or leave or on waiting orders, shall not be reduced by this act, but there shall be no increase in any officer's pay hereafter, except in accordance with this act. An officer electing to be paid at the old rates of pay while holding his present rank, shall be paid according to those rates during that period, whether he be on sea or on shore duty, waiting orders or leave.

Most officers have seen in your paper the pay tables recently prepared at the Navy Department by a committee of two officers appointed by the Secretary. Referring to table No. 1 of that collection, it will be seen that under the present rates of pay, an officer of the line who became an ensign in 1902 will, after forty years' service, and with an equal amount of sea and shore duty and no unemployed time, have been paid an average of \$3,244 annually, and if the fifteen per cent. reduction clause were not standing, he would have been paid an average of \$3,507. Applying my system of percentage of increase with present rates of pay to this officer's case, he would after forty years' similar service have received an average of \$3,324.62 annually. Applying my entire scheme of pay and increase, he would have received an average of \$3,772.47, an increase over the yearly average of his present pay as it was intended to be (without the fifteen per cent. reduction). But it must be remembered that my rates of pay include a ten per cent. increase for service afloat or on shore abroad. Although many officers are now getting this ten per cent. increase for shore duty outside the United States, it does not figure in the \$3,507 yearly average shown in the table No. 1 of the committee.

Eliminating the ten per cent. increase for sea or foreign service, this same line officer being paid under my system, would at the end of forty years have received an average of \$3,595.66 annually, which is very close to the yearly average of \$3,507 of table No. 1. These figures should indicate that I am not contemplating an extensive attack on the Treasury in favor of naval officers, but am only proposing the granting of extra compensation for the most arduous duties performed by the officers, those at sea and abroad, which compensation is now even granted to an extent.

In what is here proposed must be seen many good points. An officer's pay is increased regularly and yearly, according to the kind of service he has had. For the hardest kind, he is recompensed over his brother officer who may have performed less of such service. What could be more proper? For the time he has done nothing for the Government he receives no increase, which is right. Every sea-going officer will admit with a clear conscience, that an officer afloat or stationed on shore abroad, should have extra compensation and credit for such service. In spite of there being many positions on shore that involve much hard work and constant application, it is the sea life and the life far from home, that wears and grinds.

The steady yearly increase is far better than the jerky increase at present, till arrival at the highest, forty per cent., after only twenty years' service. An officer rounding out forty years service under my scheme of pay, may, during certain middle years, get not quite as much as he would have under the present rates, but when he reaches command rank, he will get more. Most people acknowledge that the pay of our junior officers is sufficient, but it is notorious that most of our higher officers are underpaid.

It will be noticed that when the grade of rear admiral is reached, I depart from the Army pay table, and assign to that rank, 2d nine, \$4,000, and to the 1st nine, \$4,500 as pay proper. This is much more business-like, and enables a line officer to have the benefit of his sea service right through to retirement. While this system will cut down slightly the highest pay now received by a rear admiral, it will increase materially that received by the admirals of the 2d nine, which is also right. It decreases to a small extent the retired pay of those admirals retired from the 1st nine, but what little they lose is made up by the increased pay they receive on the active list as captains and rear admirals of the 2d nine.

Selecting a certain captain from the list in the January, 1904, Navy Register, who entered the Navy in 1863 and who is now receiving \$4,500 at sea and \$3,825 on shore, I find that by my system of pay, he would be receiving \$6,237 at sea and \$5,670 on shore, under a sixty-two per cent increase on account of twenty-four years' sea service, and fourteen years shore duty standing to his credit. These rates cannot be called excessive for a naval officer, who, after forty years' faithful service, twenty-four years of which have been spent at sea, has risen to the highest ranks and has now put upon him the greatest responsibilities of his calling, which calling is all important to our Government. Taking another captain quite near on the list to the one just noted, and who also entered in 1863, I find that by my system, he would receive \$5,736.50 at sea and \$5,215 on shore. Why this great difference in the pay of two officers practically on the same footing? The answer is simple. One has had twenty-four years' sea service, the other sixteen. The first has been unemployed but one year and nine months in his whole career, the second, six years and seven months. Could there be a better argument for my scheme of increased pay? Selecting a medical director, with rank of captain, who, with constructive service, would date back to 1863, I find that where he is now getting \$4,000 on shore, he would by my table get \$5,110, under a forty-six per cent. increase. The first captain mentioned would get \$5,670 on shore, and he and the medical director date from same year for purposes of pay. The medical director, though, has but eleven years' sea service to his credit. So here sea service tells again. Then selecting a pay director,

who, with constructive service, dates back to 1864, and who is now receiving \$3,825 on shore, I find that by the proposed system, he would receive \$5,075 under a forty-five per cent. increase. He has had thirteen years' sea service. The pay director immediately following him would receive \$5,285, or \$210 more a year than his senior. Why? Answer: The senior has had thirteen years sea service and the junior, nineteen years. Here is justice again.

These figures of increase quoted in the cases of a few of the higher officers should not frighten the Congressional critic. Remember that under my table, the ensign of 1902 would not be getting a forty per cent. increase until thirty-one years after he entered the Naval Academy, while under the existing laws he would receive it twenty years after. And to receive forty per cent. increase after thirty-one years' service, he would have had to be on duty the entire time and have performed half of it at sea or abroad. And let the young officer not be appalled either at my proposition. If he will make careful calculation, he will see that his pay will be better distributed throughout his naval career and that he will receive higher pay at a time when he will properly appreciate it, that is when he is past forty years of age and when he has reached command rank, and in the end he will have received more pay than under the present rates.

The adjustment of the numbers of each rank in the staff corps to conform proportionately to the numbers in the line is absolutely necessary in order to arrive at anything like a just equalization of the pay. If this is not done in any scheme proposed, hope of any settlement of the matter might as well be abandoned.

In the present status of ranks in the line and the several corps, there is nothing like proportion, as will be seen in the following table. The table is based on the number in the line January 1, 1904, and the number in each staff corps allowed by law for calendar year 1904.

Line	Capt. Com'd'rs		Lieut. Com'd'rs		Lieut's (J.G.)		Lieut's and Totals	
	Proposed	Actual	Proposed	Actual	Proposed	Actual	Proposed	Actual
Naval Constructors.....	5	88	7	112	15	20	10	12
Pay Corps.....	17	13	22	15	36	1	64	76
Civil Engineers.....	3	3	4	7	2	12	4	7
Medical Corps.....	17	15	23	15	36	86	63	57
Chaplains.....	2	4	3	6	5	none	8	13
Professors.....	1	3	1	4	2	none	4	5

\*Rear admirals, 18; captains, 70.

There can be as good a showing made of the necessity for having the number of officers of high rank in the Medical and Pay Corps as can be made by the line, for the existence of 18 rear admirals, 70 captains, 112 commanders and 185 lieutenant commanders. For instance, there are 10 rear admirals flying their flags afloat, and there is likely to be an additional one in a short time. Each one of these is entitled to a fleet staff. Fleet surgeons and paymasters are supposed to be selected from the list of inspectors, with rank of commander. With the proper proportion of these officers, 22, as shown in the preceding table, there would be the right number for alternating sea and shore duty. A number of the fleet officers at present are of rank of lieutenant only. The twelve with the rank of captain or commander shown in the table under Construction Corps, cannot be called unnecessary. The highly important directive and supervisory duties of this corps are known to all. The adjustment reduces the number holding high rank among the chaplains and professors of mathematics. This exposes another unjust state of affairs existing at present, but in the opposite direction to that found in the other corps. Remember that "rank" should not be given as a sop in the place of pay.

I want to invite attention to one other important matter that should be kept constantly in view by those who may be concerned in the adjustment of the pay question. While under the present pay tables, with the complication of "old Navy pay" and Army pay, there are instances where the staff are more fortunate than their brothers of the line; the staff officer never rises above the rank of captain. The line officer who has reached the top retires at 62 years of age with the pay of \$5,625 per annum. The staff officer who has reached the top rank of his corps, retires with a pay of \$3,375 (unless he be a Civil War veteran, and there are no very few of these remaining on the active list). When it is considered that retired officers who have kept their health on the active list to the age of 62, generally live to a good old age, this is an important difference. For this reason it might be only justice to have a proviso in any new pay bill sent to Congress, that staff officers retired for age, length of service, or wounds or disability incurred in the line of duty while holding the rank of captain, shall be retired with the pay of a rear admiral, 2d nine, of like service, on the retired list.

In attempting to adjust the pay, the protests of officers in the staff corps who see a "hump" ahead of them, must be disregarded. These officers knew what they were about when they sought their present positions. And it is a poor rule that won't work both ways. In more than one of our staff corps we have officers, that by legislation of increase have risen after a few years service to positions well beyond what could ordinarily be expected. One more thing which is relatively unimportant, but nevertheless interesting: Gentlemen who remain on the retired list for years, or go into civil life and afterwards are returned to the active list by act of Congress, would not find it so pleasant, upon their return, under this system of increase of pay for years of actual service only.

Summarizing, the scheme herewith submitted proposes:

1. To abolish the fifteen per cent. reduction in pay for shore duty.
2. To grant an increase of ten per cent for sea duty (the ten per cent for foreign shore duty is already allowed).
3. To adjust the numbers of each rank in the line and staff corps to a proper proportion.
4. To change the method of increasing pay for length of service, so that the increase will be more evenly distributed throughout an officer's active career and be for actual service only and in proportion to the character of the service performed.

SIDE BOY.

Rear Admiral Philip Cooper, commanding the Asiatic Station, cabled the Navy Department under date of June 30 from Shanghai that he has transferred the command of the station to Rear Admiral Yates Stirling, and that he will sail for home accompanied by his flag lieutenant, Lieut. Victor Blue, and his aide, Ensign H. L. Wyman, on the steamer Empress of China.



## THE NAVY

Secretary of the Navy—Paul Morton.  
Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Charles H. Darling.  
Commandant, U.S.M.C.—Brig. Gen. Geo. F. Elliott.

## VESSELS OF THE U.S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

## NORTH ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Albert S. Barker, Commander-in-Chief.  
Rear Admiral Chas. D. Sigsbee, Commander of Caribbean Squadron, Rear Admiral J. H. Sands, Commander of Coast Squadron. Address of fleet, care of Postmaster, New York City, unless otherwise given.  
Battleship Squadron.  
KEARSARGE (flagship of Admiral Barker), Capt. Raymond P. Rodgers. Sailed June 23, from Gibraltar for Piræus, Greece.  
ALABAMA, Capt. Charles H. Davis. Sailed June 22 from Gibraltar for Piræus, Greece.  
ILLINOIS, Capt. Royal B. Bradford. Sailed June 20 from Newport, R.I., for Gibraltar.  
IOWA, Capt. Henry B. Mansfield. Sailed June 22 from Gibraltar for Piræus, Greece.  
LEBANON (collier). Arrived navy yard, Boston, June 23.  
MAINE, Capt. Eugene H. C. Leutze. Sailed June 22 from Gibraltar for Piræus, Greece.  
MAYFLOWER (tender), Lieut. Comdr. Albert Gleaves. Sailed June 20 from Newport, R.I., for Gibraltar.  
MISSOURI, Capt. William S. Cowles. Sailed June 23 from Gibraltar for Piræus, Greece.  
STERLING (collier). At Narragansett Bay.

## Caribbean Squadron.

Rear Admiral C. D. Sigsbee.  
NEWARK (flagship of Admiral Sigsbee), Capt. Richard Wainwright. Arrived at Puerto Plata, Santo Domingo, June 23.  
BANCROFT, Lieut. Comdr. Abraham E. Culver. Arrived at Puerto Plata, Santo Domingo, June 30.  
DIXIE, Comdr. Greenleaf A. Merriam. Sailed June 27 from Colon for Tompkinsville, New York.  
DETROIT, Comdr. Albert C. Dillingham. Arrived at Boston June 28.  
MONTGOMERY, Comdr. Lucien Young. At Colon.  
NASHVILLE, Lieut. Comdr. Horace M. Witzel. Placed out of commission at the Boston navy yard June 30, 1904.  
NEWPORT, Comdr. Albert C. Merz. Arrived at San Juan, Porto Rico, June 22.  
SCORPION, Lieut. Comdr. Clifford J. Boush. Arrived at Puerto Plata, Santo Domingo, June 23.  
DES MOINES, Comdr. Alexander McCrackin. Arrived at Guantanamo, Cuba, June 29.

## Coast Squadron.

Rear Admiral James H. Sands.  
Mail address of squadron New London, Conn.  
TEXAS (flagship of Admiral Sands), Capt. Wm. T. Swinburne. Sailed June 29 from Newport News, Va., for New London, Conn.  
ARKANSAS, Comdr. Charles E. Vreeland. Sailed June 29 from Lambert's Point, Va., for New London, Conn.  
FLORIDA, Comdr. John C. Fremont. Sailed June 29 from Lambert's Point, Va., for New London, Conn.  
HARTFORD, Comdr. Ten Eyck D. W. Veeder. Sailed June 29 from Hampton Roads, Va., for Narragansett Bay, R.I.  
MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. Joseph G. Eaton. Sailed June 29 from Hampton Roads, Va., for Narragansett Bay, R.I.  
NEVADA, Comdr. Thomas B. Howard. Sailed June 29 from Lambert's Point, Va., for New London, Conn.  
Itinerary of the Coast Squadron: July 2 (Saturday), arrive New London; July 5 (Tuesday), leave New London, cruising in Long Island Sound and vicinity. Ships visit singly, as convenient, the torpedo station. Post office address, New London; July 13 (Monday), transfer midshipmen at New London; July 18 (Monday), leave New London, cruising in Long Island Sound for Cape Cod and the Chesapeake; Aug. 3 (Friday), arrive Chesapeake Bay; Aug. 31 (Wednesday), arrive Annapolis.

## SOUTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral F. E. Chadwick, Commander-in-Chief. Unless otherwise noted address care of Postmaster, New York, N.Y.  
BROOKLYN (flagship of Admiral Chadwick), Capt. John M. Hawley. Sailed June 29 from Gibraltar for Genoa.  
ATLANTA, Comdr. Edward F. Quailtrough. At Gibraltar.  
CASTINE, Comdr. Edward J. Dorn. At Gibraltar.  
MARIETTA, Comdr. Henry Morrell. At Gibraltar.

## EUROPEAN SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral T. F. Jewell, Commander-in-Chief. Unless otherwise noted address care of Postmaster, New York, N.Y.  
OLYMPIA (flagship), Capt. Harrison G. O. Colby. Arrived at Gibraltar June 29.  
BALTIMORE, Comdr. John B. Briggs. Arrived at Gibraltar June 28.  
CLEVELAND, Comdr. Wm. H. H. Southerland. Arrived at Gibraltar June 28.

## PACIFIC SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral Henry Glass, Commander-in-Chief. Rear Admiral Caspar F. Goodrich ordered to command Mail address of ships of Pacific Squadron, is care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.  
NEW YORK (flagship), Capt. John J. Hunker. Arrived navy yard, Bremerton, Washington, June 23.  
HENNINGTON, Comdr. Kossuth Niles. Arrived navy yard, Bremerton, Washington, June 23.  
BOSTON, Comdr. John Hubbard. At Mare Island Navy Yard.  
CONCORD, Comdr. Charles P. Perkins. Arrived navy yard, Bremerton, Washington, June 23.  
MARBLEHEAD, Comdr. Thomas S. Phelps, jr. Arrived navy yard, Bremerton, Washington, June 23.  
NERO (collier), I. F. Shirliff, master. Arrived navy yard, Bremerton, Washington, June 30.  
PERRY, Lieut. Frank H. Scofield. Sailed June 30 from Portland, Ore., for Grays Harbor.  
PAUL JONES, Lieut. Gregory C. Davidson. Arrived at Portland, Ore., June 25.  
WYOMING, Comdr. Vincendon L. Cottman. Arrived at Portland, Ore., June 25.

## ASIATIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Yates Stirling, Commander-in-Chief, Rear Admiral William F. Folger, commander of Cruiser Squadron, Capt. Charles J. Train to command Philippine Squadron. Unless otherwise noted address all vessels on Asiatic Station, care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal. Domestic postage.

## Battleship Squadron.

WISCONSIN (flagship of Rear Admiral Yates Stirling), Capt. Richardson Clover. Arrived at Shanghai, China, June 29.  
OREGON, Capt. William T. Burwell, Capt. J. P. Merrill ordered to command per steamer July 26 from San Francisco. Arrived at Shanghai, China, June 29.  
MONTEREY, Comdr. John B. Milton. At Cavite.  
MONADNOCK, Comdr. Dennis H. Mahan. At Shanghai.

## Gunboat Division, Battleship Squadron.

CALLAO, Lieut. Douglas E. Dismukes. At Canton, China.  
EL CANO, Lieut. Comdr. John Hood. At Woosung, China.  
HELENA, Comdr. Frank E. Sawyer. At Canton, China.  
VILLALBOS, Lieut. Henry A. Wiley. Sailed June 28 from Ichang, China, for Yochow, China.  
WILMINGTON, Lieut. Comdr. Arthur W. Dodd. At Cavite, P.I.  
FROLIC, Lieut. Comdr. Albert W. Grant. At Chefoo, China.

## Cruiser Squadron.

NEW ORLEANS, Comdr. Giles B. Harber. Arrived at Woosung, China, June 24.  
CINCINNATI, Comdr. Hugo Osterhaus. At Chemulpo.  
RALEIGH, Comdr. William A. Marshall. At Shanghai.  
SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. Samuel W. Very. At Cavite.

## Philippine Squadron.

RAINBOW, Comdr. John B. Collins. At Cavite.  
PAMPANGA, Ensign Ivan E. Bass. At Cavite.  
PARAGUAY, Lieut. Kenneth M. Bennett. At Cavite.  
SAMAR, Lieut. Cyrus R. Miller. At Cavite.

## First Torpedo Flotilla.

Torpedo Flotilla Division of the Battleship Squadron. In active service under command of Lieut. G. W. Williams. Address the vessels of the First Torpedo Flotilla (Decatur, Bainbridge, Barry, Chauncey and Dale), care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal. Flotilla is attached to the Asiatic Fleet.  
BAINBRIDGE, Lieut. George W. Williams. At Hong Kong.  
BARRY, Lieut. Noble E. Irwin. At Hong Kong.  
CHAUNCEY, Lieut. Earl P. Jessup. At Hong Kong.  
DALE, Lieut. Harry E. Yarnell. At Hong Kong.  
DECATUR, Lieut. Dudley W. Knox. At Hong Kong.

## Fleet Auxiliaries.

AJAX (collier), J. S. Hutchenson, master. At Cavite, P.I.  
ALEXANDER (collier), A. E. Gove, master. Sailed June 30 from Cavite, P.I., for Woosung, China.  
BRUTUS (collier), E. W. Hendricks, master. Arrived at Shanghai, China, June 28.  
JUSTIN (merchant officers and crew), Samuel Hughes, master. At Cavite, P.I.  
NANSHAN (supply ship), W. D. Prideaux, master. At Chemulpo.  
POMPEY (merchant officers and crew), Thomas Adamson, master. At Cavite, P.I.

## ATLANTIC TRAINING SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral W. C. Wise, Commander-in-Chief. Unless otherwise noted address of Squadron, care of Postmaster, New York City.  
MINNEAPOLIS (flagship), Capt. Adolph Marx. Sailed June 29 from Newport, R.I., for Frenchman Bay, Me.  
BUFFALO, Comdr. William H. Everett. Sailed June 29 from Panama for San Francisco, Cal., via Magdalena.  
COLUMBIA, Capt. James M. Miller. At League Island.  
PRAIRIE, Capt. Abion V. Wadhams. Sailed June 29 from Newport, R.I., for Frenchman Bay, Me.  
TOPEKA, Comdr. Frank A. Wilner. Arrived at Tompkinsville, New York, June 28.  
YANKEE, Comdr. George W. Mentz. At League Island. Address there.

## VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE, UNASSIGNED TUGS, &amp;c.

ACCOMAC (tug). At Pensacola. Address there.  
ACTIVE (tug). At training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.  
ADAMS, Comdr. Edmund B. Underwood. At Tutuila, Samoa. Address care postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.  
AILEEN. Lent to New York Naval Militia.  
ALBANY, Lieut. Comdr. William R. Rush. At Bremerton, Washington. Address there. Vessel will be given a general overhauling, but will not go out of commission.  
ALICE (tug). Navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.  
ALLIANCE, Lieut. Comdr. James H. Sears. At Boston. Will be towed to the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba, for duty as station ship.  
ALVARADO. Naval Academy. Address there.  
ANNAPOLIS, Comdr. Hamilton Hutchins. Sailed June 23 from Yokohama, Japan, for Mare Island, Cal., to go out of commission. Address there.  
APACHE (tug). Navy yard, New York. Address there.  
ARETHUSA (merchant master and crew), W. E. Secombe, master. Arrived at Puerto Plata, Santo Domingo, June 29.  
CHESAPEAKE, Lieut. Comdr. William F. Fullam. Her itinerary is: Leave New London July 5. Arrive Narragansett Bay, and visit torpedo station; July 11, leave Narragansett Bay; July 15, arrive New London; July 18, transfer midshipmen, leave New London; cruise in Long Island Sound and vicinity; July 22, arrive New London; July 25, leave New London; cruising as before; July 29, arrive New London; Aug. 1, leave New London; cruising as before; Aug. 5, arrive New London; Aug. 8, leave New London; Aug. 12, arrive Narragansett Bay; Aug. 15, leave Narragansett Bay; Aug. 19, arrive New London; Aug. 22, leave New London for Annapolis; Aug. 31, arrive Annapolis.  
CHICKASAW (tug). Navy yard, New York. Address there.  
CHOCTAW (tug). At navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.  
COAL BARGE NO 1. At Guantanamo. Address there.  
CULGOA, Lieut. Comdr. Robert M. Doyle. At the New York Navy Yard. Address there.  
DALE. Lent to Maryland Naval Militia.  
DENVER, Comdr. Joseph B. Murdock. At navy yard, League Island. Address there.  
DOLPHIN, Lieut. Comdr. John H. Gibbons. At Washington. Address there.  
DOROTHEA. Lent to naval militia of Illinois.  
EAGLE, Comdr. Moses L. Wood. At Boston. Address there.  
EAGRE. Sailing trainingship, navy yard, Norfolk. Address there.  
FORTUNE (tug). At San Francisco. Address there.  
GENERAL ALAVA, dispatch boat, Asiatic Fleet, merchant officers and crew. At Hong Kong, China.  
GLACIER (supply ship), Lieut. Comdr. James H. Oliver. Arrived at Guantanamo, Cuba, June 30, 1904. Has been ordered out of commission at Boston.  
GLOUCESTER, Lieut. Comdr. Burns T. Walling. At Culebra. Mail address in care Postmaster, New York City.  
HAWK. Lent to Ohio Naval Militia.  
HERCULES (tug). At navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.  
HIST, Gun. Thomas Smith. At Norfolk, R.I. Address there.  
HORNET (tender to Franklin). At Norfolk. Address there.  
HUNTRESS. Lent to naval militia of New Jersey.  
IROQUOIS (tug). Lieut. Comdr. Albert P. Niblack. At Honolulu. Address there.  
IWANA (tug). At navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

KENTUCKY, Capt. William J. Barnette. At navy yard, New York.  
MARCELOUS. At Norfolk. Has been ordered in commission with naval officers and crew.  
MARION. Lent to California Naval Militia.  
MASSAHOIT (tug). Btsn. James Matthews. At naval station, Key West. Address there.  
MICHIGAN, Comdr. Charles Laird. Arrived at Detroit, Mich., June 29.  
MOHAWK (tug). At Norfolk. Address there.  
MOHICAN, Comdr. Frank H. Holmes. Sailed June 27 from Guam, L.I., for Cavite, P.I. Has been ordered to Olongapo as station ship. Capt. Seth M. Ackley, to command, per steamer of July 2, from San Francisco.  
MODOC (tug). At New York. Address there.  
MONONGAHELA (storeship), Lieut. Comdr. Charles C. Rogers. At Guantanamo. Send mail in care Postmaster, New York City.  
NEW HAMPSHIRE. Lent to New York Naval Militia.  
NARKEETA (tug). At New York. Address there.  
NEZINSCOT (tug). At Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.  
NINA (tug). At New York. Address there.  
ONEIDA. Loaned to District of Columbia Naval Militia.  
OSCEOLA (tug). Btsn. E. J. Norcott. At Key West. Address there.  
PAWNEE (tug). At New York. Address there.  
PENACOOK (tug). Naval station, Port Royal, S.C. Address there.

PENTUCKET (tug). At New York. Address there.  
PEORIA, Btsn. Patrick Deery. At Newport. Address there.  
PETREL, Lieut. Comdr. Francis H. Sherman. Sailed May 10 from Sausalito for Kiska.  
PINTA. Lent to naval militia of California.  
PISCATAUQUA, Btsn. Andrew Anderson. At Cavite, P.I.  
PONTIAC (tug). At New York. Address there.  
PORTSMOUTH. Lent to New Jersey Naval Militia.  
POWHATAN (tug). Navy yard, New York. Address there.  
PAWTUCKET (tug). Navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there.  
POTOMAC, Lieut. Austin Kautz. Sailed June 29 from Key West, Fla., for San Juan, P.R.  
RAPIDO (tug). Naval station, Cavite, P.I. Address there.  
RESTLESS (tender to Franklin), Act. Btsn. John Winn. At Norfolk. Address there.  
ROCKET (tug). At Washington Navy Yard. Address there.  
SEBAGO (tug). At Guantanamo, Cuba. Address there.  
STANDISH (tug). Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.  
SAMOSET (tug). At League Island. Address there.  
SANDOVAL. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.  
SIOUX (tug). At Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.  
SIREN. At Norfolk, Va. Address there.  
SLACE, Comdr. James H. Bull. Arrived at Shanghai, China, June 29.  
SOTOYOMO (tug). At navy yard, Mare Island.  
SUPPLY, Comdr. George L. Dyer. At Guam. Send mail in care Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.  
SLYPH, Lieut. Frank T. Evans. At Washington. Address there.  
SYLVIA. Lent to naval militia of Maryland.  
TACOMA, Comdr. Reginald F. Nicholson. At San Francisco, Cal. Send mail in care Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.  
TECUMSEH (tug), Btsn. Martin Fritman. At Washington, D.C.  
TRAFALGAR (tug). Navy yard, New York. Address there.  
TRITON (tug), Btsn. E. M. Isaac. At Washington. Address there.  
SANTÉE, Lieut. Comdr. George M. Stoney. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.  
SOUTHERY (prison ship), Lieut. Comdr. William Brauer. At Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.  
UNCAS (tug), Btsn. Ernest V. Sandstrom. At San Juan. Address San Juan, P.R.  
UNADILLA (tug). Navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.  
VICKSBURG, Comdr. Arthur P. Nazro. Arrived navy yard, Bremerton, Washington, June 23. Will go out of commission at Mare Island.  
VIGILANT (tug). Training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.  
VIXEN (tender to Amphitrite), Lieut. Comdr. Charles C. Rogers. Sailed June 29 from Guantanamo, Cuba, for Pensacola, Fla.  
WABAN (tug). At Pensacola. Address there.  
WAHNETA (tug). Navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.  
WASP, Ensign Rufus S. Manley. At Pensacola. Address there.  
WHEELING, Comdr. Charles E. Fox. Arrived at Honolulu, H.I., June 29. Will proceed to navy yard, Bremerton, to go out of commission.  
WOMPATUCK, Btsn. Edmund Humphrey. At Cavite.  
YANKTON (tender to Franklin). At Norfolk. Address there.

## STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts Nautical School Ship). Lieut. Comdr. William F. Low, retired. The itinerary of summer cruise is as follows: Leave Boston June 2, and cruise in the vicinity of Provincetown until June 17; arrive at Fayal, Azores, on July 12; leave Fayal July 17; arrive at Lisbon, Portugal, July 23; leave Lisbon Aug. 2, arrive at Algiers Aug. 7; leave Algiers Aug. 12, arrive at Gibraltar Aug. 14; leave Gibraltar Aug. 17, arrive at Funchal, Madeira, Aug. 22; leave Funchal Aug. 29, arrive at Canary Islands Aug. 31; leave Canary Islands Sept. 5, arrive at Provincetown Oct. 1-10. The cruise as planned will give the boys sixty days at sea and thirty-five days in the various ports. The address from July 7 to Aug. 10, care of U.S. dispatch agent, 4 Trafalgar square, London, Eng. After that, Boston, Mass.  
ST. MARYS (New York Nautical School Ship), Comdr. B. C. Hanus, retired. Sailed from New London June 7 for her annual cruise to European ports. Southampton will be left on July 13, and brief stops made at other ports. The St. Marys will leave Lisbon on July 23, Cadiz Aug. 2, and Funchal, Madeira, Aug. 16. From the latter port she will return direct to New York, reaching that city the last of September.  
SARATOGA (Pennsylvania Nautical School Ship), Comdr. George F. W. Holman. On cruise. Address mail to 16 North Delaware avenue, Philadelphia.

## RECEIVING AND STATION SHIPS.

AMPHITRITE, Lieut. Comdr. Charles C. Rogers. Stationship, naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care Postmaster, New York City.  
CONSTELLATION, Capt. William W. Mead. Stationship at Newport, R.I. At navy yard, New York for repairs.  
FRANKLIN, Capt. Charles M. Thomas. Norfolk, Va. Address there.  
HANCOCK, Capt. William H. Emory. At navy yard, New York. Address there.  
INDEPENDENCE, Capt. Edward D. Taussig. Mare Island, Cal. Address there.  
LANCASTER, Capt. Conway H. Arnold. At League Island, Pa. Address there.  
PENSACOLA, Lieut. Comdr. Guy M. Brown. San Francisco, Cal. Address there.  
PHILADELPHIA, Lieut. Comdr. Frank M. Bostwick. At navy yard, Puget Sound, Washington. Address there.  
RICHMOND (tender to Franklin), Lieut. Comdr. Frank M. Bennett. At Norfolk, Va. Address there.  
WABASH, Capt. George W. Pigman. Boston, Mass. Address there.

## TORPEDO FLOTILLAS.

In active service under command of Lieut. Marbury Johnston. Attached to Coast Squadron, North Atlantic Fleet. See Itinerary of Coast Squadron.  
HOPKINS, Lieut. Montgomery M. Taylor. Sailed June 29 from Hampton Roads, Va., for Narragansett Bay, R.I.  
HULL, Lieut. Frederick A. Traut. Sailed June 29 from Hampton Roads, Va., for Narragansett Bay, R.I.  
LAWRENCE, Lieut. Andre M. Procter. Sailed June 29 from Hampton Roads, Va., for Narragansett Bay, R.I.  
MACDONOUGH, Lieut. Roland I. Curtin. Sailed June 29 from Hampton Roads, Va., for New London, Conn.  
TRUXTON, Lieut. Walter S. Crosey. Sailed June 29 from Hampton Roads, Va., for New London, Conn.  
WORDEN, Lieut. Benjamin B. McCormick. Sailed from Hampton Roads, Va., for New London, Conn.  
WHIPPLE, Lieut. Jehu V. Chase. Sailed June 29 from Hampton Roads, Va., for New London, Conn.  
Torpedo Vessels on Special Service in Commission.  
ADDER, Lieut. Frank L. Pinney. At navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.  
DUPONT. At Annapolis. Address there.  
GRAMPUS. At Mare Island. Address there.  
HOLLAND (submarine), Gunner Owen Hill. At Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.  
PIKE. At Mare Island. Address there.  
PLUNGER, Lieut. Charles P. Nelson. At Newport. Address there.  
PORPOISE, Lieut. Lloyd S. Shapley. At Newport. Address there.



PREBLE, Lieut. Theodore C. Fenton. At Mare Island Navy Yard. Address there.  
SHARK, Lieut. Paul B. Dungan. At Newport. Address there.  
WINSLOW, Lieut. Edward W. McIntyre. At Newport. Address there.

Flotilla in Commission in Reserve.

Lieut. John P. Marshall, Jr., in command.

At Norfolk Navy Yard. Address there. ERICSSON, FOOT, DELONG, MACKENZIE, BAGLEY, BARNEY, BIDDLE, STOCKTON, THORNTON, GWIN, RODGERS, WILKES, SOMERS, TINGEY, CUSHING, BAILEY, TALBOT, PORTER, SHUBRICK, MOCCASIN and STEWART.

#### COLLIERS.

(Merchant officers and crew.)

ABARENDA (collier), Lieut. Comdr. Joseph H. Rohrbacher. Arrived at Piraeus, Greece, June 30.  
HANNBAL. Sailed June 23 from Lamberts Point, Va., for Lisbon, Portugal.  
LEONIDAS. Sailed June 23 from Lamberts Point, Va., for Lisbon, Portugal.  
SATURN. Sailed May 10 from Sausalito for Kiska.

#### FISH COMMISSION.

ALBATROSS, Lieut. Franklin Swift, retired. Address Station D, San Francisco.  
FISH HAWK, Bttn. James A. Smith, retired. Address care U.S. Fish Commission, Washington, D.C.

#### NAVY GAZETTE.

JUNE 24.—Capt. J. M. Hawley, additional duty as chief of staff, U.S. South Atlantic Squadron.  
Lieut. Comdr. H. Kimmell, detached navy yard, Washington, D.C., etc.; to duty Hydrographic Office, Washington, D.C.  
Lieut. H. A. Blapham, detached Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.; to Santae.  
Ensign H. W. Osterhaus, to Lawrence.  
Ensign H. Ellis, detached Lawrence; to Texas.  
Surg. E. O. Huntington, to naval hospital, Portsmouth, N.H.

Surg. D. N. Carpenter, detached duty with marine battalion on Isthmus of Panama; to home and wait orders.  
Asst. Surg. R. R. Richardson, to Wabash, navy yard, Boston, Mass.

Paym. U. G. Ammen, detached duty naval station, Key West, Fla., etc.; to home and wait orders.  
Paym. C. R. A'Leary, detached navy yard, League Island, Pa.; to Columbia, June 30, 1904.

Paym. R. Hutton, detached Columbia, June 30, 1904; to home and wait orders.  
Bttn. B. H. Shepley, relieved command Wasp and continue duty aboard that vessel.

JUNE 25.—Comdr. G. M. Stoney, commissioned a commander from June 17, 1904.  
Lieut. Comdr. A. S. Halstead, commissioned a lieutenant commander from Jan. 1, 1904.

Lieut. R. W. Henderson, commissioned a lieutenant from Jan. 1, 1904.  
Lieut. J. K. Taussig, detached Texas; to home and wait orders.

Passed Asst. Surg. C. G. Smith, commissioned a passed assistant surgeon from April 12, 1904.  
Passed Asst. Surg. W. H. Bell, detached naval hospital, Portsmouth, N.H., etc.; to duty with marine battalion on the Isthmus of Panama.

Asst. Paym. B. M. Dobson, orders to Dixie revoked; to naval station, Key West, Fla.  
Paym. C. F. Delaney, appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy June 23, 1904, for duty on board the Lancaster, navy yard, League Island, Pa.

Paym. C. T. W. Arms, appointment dated Oct. 2, 1903, for duty Columbia, revoked.

#### JUNE 26.—SUNDAY.

JUNE 27.—Comdr. A. C. Baker, detached duty connection Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, Mo., and inspector Fifteenth Lighthouse District, July 15, 1904; to Asiatic Station via steamer Mongolia, sailing from San Francisco, Cal., July 26, 1904.

Lieut. Comdr. H. M. Witzel, detached command Nashville; to home and wait orders.  
Lieut. R. C. Moody, detached Nashville; to home and wait orders to sea on board the Chicago.

Lieut. D. F. Boyd, detached duty in charge of Naval Recruiting Party No. 1, etc.; to Washington, D.C., and settle accounts.

Ensign F. O. Branch, detached duty in charge of Naval Recruiting Party No. 2, etc., July 2, 1904; to Washington, D.C., and settle accounts.

Ensign S. I. M. Major, detached duty Navy Department, Washington, D.C., etc.; to duty as assistant in charge of said party upon the detachment of Ensign F. O. Branch, U.S.N.

Ensign J. C. Kress, detached Nashville; to home and wait orders.  
Midshipman R. W. Ryden, detached Nashville; to Truxton.

Midshipman R. A. Dawes, detached Nashville; to Wabash, for duty connection fitting out Chicago, and duty on board that vessel when commissioned.

Midshipman C. C. Soule, Jr., detached Nashville; to Wabash, for duty connection fitting out Chicago, and duty on board that vessel when commissioned.

Asst. Surg. H. O. Shiffert, detached Nashville; to home and wait orders.  
Asst. Surg. E. C. Taylor, detached naval hospital, San Juan, P.R., etc.; to Bancroft.

Asst. Surg. P. E. McDonnell, detached duty Naval Museum of Hygiene and Medical School, Washington, D.C.; to duty in Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department, Washington.

Asst. Surg. O. J. Mink, to naval hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Asst. Surg. F. E. Porter, to naval hospital, Norfolk, Va.

Asst. Surg. R. A. Campbell, detached duty with Naval Recruiting Party No. 1; to home and wait orders.  
Gun. E. Chiles, detached Yankee; to Hancock, navy yard, New York, N.Y.

War. Mach. J. T. West, retired, detached navy yard, Pensacola, Fla., etc.; to home.  
Paym. C. F. H. Ramsay, appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy from June 27, 1904, for duty on board the Kentucky.

Paym. C. J. F. Ferguson, appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy from June 27, 1904, for duty in connection with the settlement of the accounts of the Navy Pay Office, Boston, Mass.

Capt. C. A. Stiman, U.S.M.C., retired, died at Winchester, Mass., June 21, 1904.

JUNE 28.—Lieut. Comdr. A. S. Halstead, detached compass office, Bureau of Equipment, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.; to home and wait orders.  
Lieut. Comdr. F. M. Bennett; to Topeka as executive officer.

Lieut. Comdr. F. L. Chaplin, to Washington, D.C. July 15, 1904, for duty in connection with General Board.  
Lieut. E. H. Durell, detached Columbia; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. D. V. H. Allen, detached Topeka; to Columbia.  
Lieut. D. C. Hanrahan, detached Boston; to Tacoma.  
Lieut. W. D. Leahy, detached Tacoma; to Boston.

Ensign J. H. Walsh, detached New York; to Wabash, navy yard, Boston, Mass., for course of instruction at Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Ensign C. W. Fisher, Jr., detached Stewart; to Wabash, navy yard, Boston, Mass., for course of instruction at Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Ensign I. I. Yates, detached Scorpion; to Wabash, navy yard, Boston, Mass., for course of instruction at Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Ensign G. C. Westervelt, detached Truxton; to Wabash, navy yard, Boston, Mass., for course of instruction at Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

at Massachusetts Institute of Technology.  
Midshipman E. S. Land, detached Kentucky; to Wabash; navy yard, Boston, Mass., for course of instruction at Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

P.A. Surg. R. W. Plummer, detached Bancroft; to naval hospital, San Juan, P.R.  
Asst. Paym. H. D. Lamar, detached Nashville; to home and wait orders.

Chf. Bttn. J. J. Killin, placed on the retired list of the Navy from June 27, 1904 (Section 1453 of the Revised Statutes).

Paym. C. G. T. Davis, appointed May 28, 1904, for duty at naval station, Cavite, P.I.  
Paym. C. L. E. Conner, appointment dated March 30, 1903, duty Nashville, revoked.

JUNE 29.—Capt. E. K. Moore, additional duty connection fitting out Chicago.  
Comdr. U. R. Harris, to navy yard, Boston, Mass., July 20, 1904, for duty as assistant to equipment officer, and equipment officer of that yard upon the detachment of Capt. E. K. Moore, U.S.N.

Lieut. Comdr. G. W. Denfield, to Bureau of Equipment, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., July 6, 1904.  
Lieut. R. Spear, to Hancock, July 12, 1904.

Lieut. A. H. Scales, detached Concord; to home and wait orders.  
Lieut. C. B. Morgan, detached Albany; to Concord.

Asst. Surg. R. K. McClanahan, to Army hospital, Fort Bayard, N. Mex., for treatment.  
Asst. Surg. W. Seaman, to Wabash.

Paym. U. G. Ammen, orders June 24, 1904, modified; to home and six months' sick leave.  
Col. O. C. Berryman, commissioned a colonel in the Marine Corps from June 4, 1904.

Lieut. Col. H. K. White, commissioned a lieutenant colonel in the Marine Corps from June 4, 1904.  
First Lieut. R. B. Creecy, commissioned a 1st lieutenant in the Marine Corps from June 4, 1904.

Gun. O. E. Reh, detached navy yard, Washington, D.C., etc., July 7, 1904; to Ohio.  
Carp. H. L. Demarest, detached Florida; to home and wait orders.

Carp. T. C. Cooney, detached Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., etc.; to Florida.  
Act. War. Mach. A. D. Devine, to Prairie.

Act. War. Mach. G. Williams, to Kentucky.  
JUNE 30.—Comdr. J. F. Parker, to naval station, New Orleans, July 7, for duty as captain of yard.

Comdr. L. C. Heilner, to duty as assistant inspector 13th Lighthouse District, Portland, Ore., and duty as inspector of district upon detachment of Comdr. C. G. Calkins.

Lieut. Comdr. W. B. Caperton, to Narragansett Bay, July 18, for duty in attendance upon a course of instruction at Naval War College.

Lieut. Comdr. H. A. Field, to Washington for temporary duty, thence to Schenectady, N.Y., for duty as inspector of equipment at General Electric Company.

Lieut. Comdr. W. F. Worthington, detached Bureau of Steam Engineering, Navy Department, to Naval Academy.  
Lieut. Comdr. A. S. Halstead, to Washington, thence to Naval Academy proving grounds, Indian Head.

Lieut. L. C. Bertollette, to Naval Academy, July 13.  
Lieut. B. C. Decker, to Naval Academy, July 15.

Lieut. E. H. DeLany, to naval station, Culebra, West Indies, with additional duty on the Gloucester.  
Ensign J. T. Beckner, to report to president of naval retiring board at Washington, July 30, for examination, then home and await orders.

War. Mach. W. R. Quinn, to the Ohio July 18.  
War. Mach. H. E. Kershaw, to the Hancock in connection with fitting out of the Chattanooga and duty on board that vessel when commissioned.

Paym. C. K. H. Breyer, appointed June 30 to settle account of Lancaster.  
Paym. C. G. Mc Blair, appointed June 29 for duty on Alliance.

Paym. C. H. J. Von Gerichten, appointed June 30 to settle accounts with naval station at Key West.  
Paym. C. H. A. E. Davies, appointed June 30 for duty on naval station at Guantanamo.

Cable from Rear Admiral P. H. Cooper, Asiatic station, June 30.  
Rear Admiral P. H. Cooper, from command of Asiatic fleet; to home.

Lieut. V. Blue, Wisconsin; to home.  
Ensign H. L. Wyman, from Wisconsin; to home.

P.A. Surg. F. E. McCullough, from Wisconsin; to home.  
Lieut. Comdr. T. W. Kinkaid, from Oregon; to home.

Paym. W. A. Merritt, from Oregon; to home.  
Lieut. Comdr. C. W. Dyson, from Raleigh; to Oregon.  
Chaplain J. F. MacGrail, from Cavite station; to home.

Carp. H. L. Olmsted, from New Orleans; to home.  
Paym. J. W. Morse, from Wisconsin; to Cavite station.  
Paym. C. K. W. C. Kruegel, from Wisconsin; to Cavite station.

Asst. Paym. D. G. McCritchie, from Frolic; to Cavite station.  
Lieut. H. I. Cone, from Wisconsin; to Yokohama hospital.

#### MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

JUNE 24.—Second Lieut. Edgar Hayes, detached from U.S. general hospital, Fort Bayard, N.M., proceed to Washington, D.C., and report in person to the brigadier general, commandant, July 14, 1904.

JUNE 25.—First Lieut. R. S. Hooker, proceed to marine barracks, Washington, D.C., for duty.  
Capt. John G. Muir, detached marine barracks, navy yard, Washington, D.C., proceed to his home and report arrival and address to this office. After so reporting granted sick leave for six months, pursuant to a recommendation of a marine retiring board.

Capt. William Hopkins, granted ten days' leave from June 26.

JUNE 27.—Capt. F. M. Eslick, proceed to Buffalo, N.Y., and assume charge Marine Corps Recruiting District with headquarters in that city, relieving 1st Lieut. J. T. Buttrick.

First Lieut. J. T. Buttrick, upon being relieved at Buffalo, N.Y., proceed to Washington, D.C., for duty at the marine barracks at that station.

JUNE 28.—Capt. W. C. Neville, orders this office 15th instant modified. Detached marine barracks, Washington, D.C. June 30, instead of June 28, 1904. Report to commandant, 2d Naval District, on July 1, instead of June 30, 1904, as heretofore ordered.

Lieut. Col. O. C. Berryman, orders this office June 15, modified. Detached marine barracks, Narragansett Bay, R.I. July 1, instead of July 30, 1904, as heretofore directed.

Capt. W. G. Powell, asst. paym., granted leave from July 5 to and including July 9, 1904.

Capt. H. L. Matthews, asst. Q.M., granted leave from July 5 to July 30, 1904, both inclusive.

JUNE 29.—Major L. C. Lucas, proceed to Newport, R.I., for duty as member permanent staff at War College.

#### REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE ORDERS.

JUNE 23.—Capt. W. F. Kilgore is ordered to command the Rush.

JUNE 24.—Lieut. Randolph Ridgely, Jr., is ordered to the Rush.

JUNE 25.—Capt. F. M. Munger is appointed, in addition to his other duties, inspector of the Revenue Cutter Service on the Pacific coast.

Third Lieut. W. H. Shea is granted twenty-eight days of absence.  
Chief Engr. D. F. Bowen is granted 30 days' extension of leave.

First Asst. Engr. F. G. Snyder is granted five days' sick leave.

JUNE 28.—First Asst. Engr. H. F. Schoenborn is ordered to report for examination for promotion.

JUNE 28.—Const. J. W. Lee is granted fifteen days' leave.

JUNE 30.—The cutter Chase arrived at Cadiz, Spain. All on board are reported well.

#### VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ALGONQUIN—Capt. Howard Emery. Boston, Mass.  
ARCATA—Lieut. H. G. Hamlet. Port Townsend, Wash.  
BEAR—Capt. O. D. Myrick. San Francisco, Cal.

BOUTWELL—Capt. W. S. Howland. At Newbern, N.C.  
CALUMET—At New York, N.Y.  
CHASE (practice ship), Capt. W. E. Reynolds. On practice cruise.

COLFAX—Capt. John C. Moore. At Arundel Cove, Md.  
DALLAS—Capt. J. B. Butt. At Ogdensburg, N.Y.

DEXTER—Preparing for cruise in Porto Rican waters.  
FESSENDEN—Baltimore, Md., for repairs.  
FORWARD—Capt. H. M. Broadbent. At Key West Fla.

GALVESTON—At South Baltimore, Md., for repairs.  
GOLDEN GATE—First Lieut. J. C. Cantwell. At San Francisco, Cal.  
GRANT—Capt. D. F. Tostler. At Port Townsend, Wash.

GRESHAM—Capt. T. D. Walker. At New London, Conn.  
GUTHRIE—Capt. T. W. Lay, retired. At Baltimore, Md.  
HAMILTON—Capt. A. P. R. Hanks. At Port Tampa, Fla.

HARTLEY—At San Francisco, Cal.  
HUDSON—At New York, N.Y.  
McCULLOUGH—Capt. H. B. Rogers. On Bering Sea cruise.

MACKINAC—At New York.  
MANHATTAN—First Lieut. J. L. Sill. At New York, N.Y.  
MANNING—Capt. F. Tuttle. Sausalito, Cal.

MORRILL—Capt. A. B. Davis, retired. At Milwaukee, Wis.  
ONONDAGA—At Baltimore, Md., repairing.  
PERRY—Capt. F. M. Dunwoody. On Alaskan cruise.

RUSH—Capt. C. C. Fenger. At Sitka, Alaska.  
SEMINOLE—Capt. D. P. Foley. Wilmington, N.C.  
SLOOP SPERRY—First Lieut. D. F. A. de Otte. At Patchogue, N.Y.

THETIS—Capt. O. C. Hamlet. On Arctic cruise.  
TUSCARORA—Capt. D. A. Hall. At Milwaukee, Wis.  
MOHAWK—Capt. W. G. Ross. At Jersey City, N.J.

WASHINGTON—Capt. J. C. Mitchell, retired. At Philadelphia, Pa.  
WINDOM—Capt. G. E. McConnell. At Baltimore, Md.  
WINNISIMMET—Capt. H. B. West. Boston, Mass.

WINONA—Capt. E. C. Chaytor. At Sheldonsboro, Miss.  
WOODBURY—Capt. O. S. Willey. At Portland, Me.

#### VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

A boiler blew out on the torpedoboard Biddle on June 24, while undergoing a test in Hampton Roads, scalding Fireman Warren and Water Tender O'Donnell. In undergoing tests the Foote, the DeLong and the Biddle have each had accidents of a more or less serious nature.

Permission has been granted to Warrant Machinists Alfonso Skinner, J. J. Fuller and George M. Heimer, U.S. Navy, on duty on the Asiatic Station, to be examined for appointment as ensigns.

The gunboat Woodruff was launched at Manila, P.I., June 29. It is the first Government war vessel constructed there. Mrs. John L. Clem, wife of Quartermaster Clem, christened her. The vessel is named after Lieut. Harry A. Woodruff, 17th Infantry, who was ambushed and killed by Moros at Lake Liguisan, Island of Mindanao, on May 8.

The U.S.S. armored cruiser Colorado started from Philadelphia June 30 on a preliminary trial trip off the coast.

The steamer Mariposa, which arrived at San Francisco June 27, brought from Tahiti news of the scalding to death of fifteen men who were penned in the boiler room of the French cruiser Durance, while the warship was on her way from Papeete to Noumea recently.

Accidents to Russian naval vessels still continue, the latest being at Cronstadt June 29, when the battleship Navarin, while returning to her anchorage was rammed by the ironclad Netron Menia, which struck her amidships. The damage to the Navarin is reported not serious, though it may be necessary to drydock the vessel. A fire also broke out at the torpedo works at Cronstadt June 30. The damage, it is said, was confined to the torpedo mechanism shops, which were almost wholly destroyed, together with twenty Whitehead torpedoes.

Rear Admiral Chadwick, U.S.N., on June 30 reported to the Navy Department that he has sailed with the Brooklyn from Gibraltar for Genoa, where he goes to get some needed stores and to give his men shore leave.

A French expert estimates that the French battleships of the Patrie class require for a speed of 18 knots 1.18 h.p. per ton displacement to the 1 h.p. required by British vessels of the London class to secure the same speed. In the new ships for Russia it is 1.23, and in the German ships of the Braunschweig type 1.21 h.p. per ton for 18 knots. For cruisers of 22 to 23½ knots the proportions are: British Duke class, 2.15 h.p. per ton; Duke of Edinburgh class, 1.74 to 1; French Renan class, 2.8; French Jules Ferry class, 2.3; France's 12 knot cruisers require 2.1; Britain's 1.67. This difference, due to model, makes a great difference in the radius of action.

Four men were seriously injured by an explosion on the British destroyer Success while cruising near Lamosh June 11. The vessel was so much damaged that she had to be assisted to harbor.

The "Revue du Cercle Militaire" states that the Turkish Government has ordered seven torpedo boats of Ansaldo-Armstrong of Genoa. They are to be delivered within ten months, and to cost \$1,120,000. Each boat is to have twin-propellers, engines of 2,200 h.p., and a speed of 24 knots.

The German battleship Lothringen, launched May 27, in presence of the Emperor, Prince Henry of Prussia, and many officers of state, is a sister of the Elsass, which was launched in May, 1903. The displacement is 12,907 tons, with a higher range of side armor 6 inches thick, 10 inch and 24 feet 3 inches draught. The ship is protected by a Krupp steel belt, varying from 9 inches to 4 inches, with a higher range of side armor 6 inches thick, 10-inch side steel on the barbettes, and 5½-inch protection for the secondary guns. The armament comprises four 11-inch, fourteen 6.7-inch, twelve 3.4-inch, twelve 1.4-inch, and eight machine guns, with six torpedo tubes, of which five submerge. The engines are of 16,000 horse-power, intended for a speed of 18 knots.

The French Northern Squadron recently engaged in target practice at Brest against three old torpedo boats moored in line ahead, and supposed to represent a division issuing to attack. The ships were in two divisions, the Massena, Jaureguiberry and Jeanne d'Arc, and the Bouviers, Trehouart, and Henry IV., and the range was 4,400 yards, closing to 2,300 yards. The boats were badly damaged, and one nearly sank.



## FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., June 27, 1904.

Col. and Mrs. John Van R. Hoff's garden party Wednesday afternoon from five until seven o'clock, given at their beautiful home to meet the commandant, staff officers and members of the General Service and Staff College, was one of the handsomest functions ever given at Fort Leavenworth. Several hundred invitations had been issued for the afternoon and but few regrets received.

Mrs. J. Franklin Bell and Mrs. W. Wotherspoon assisted in receiving the guests. The verandas and lawn were most elaborately decorated and refreshments were served in numerous small tents placed on the grounds, and Mrs. Lloyd S. McCormick served punch while Mrs. Ryan, Mrs. Walton, Mrs. Craig and Mrs. Connell dispensed ices and fruits. Mrs. Johnson and Mrs. Ingleham, of New York, also assisted Mrs. Hoff in entertaining the guests. Among those present from the city were Mrs. F. N. Atkins, Mrs. Alexander Caldwell, Mrs. Minnie C. Taylor, Mrs. Powell Conrad Fauntleroy, of Madison Barracks, N.Y., Mrs. H. B. Freeman, Mrs. Robert Carey, of Douglas, Wyo., Mrs. A. Cockran, Mrs. D. R. Anthony, Jr., Miss Stella McGonigle, Miss Eleanor Havens, Miss Geraldine Taylor, Miss Green, of New York, and Mr. Johnson, of New York.

Lieut. and Mrs. W. B. McCaskey entertained about thirty guests on Tuesday evening at their home in honor of Miss Sallie Spencer, of Watertown, N.Y. Lieut. E. A. Sturges entertained with a dinner Thursday evening in compliment to Miss Connor, of Washington, D.C. The guests were Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Thomas, Lieut. and Mrs. Boniface, Lieut. and Mrs. W. B. McCaskey and Lieut. and Mrs. Birnie.

The following young people from the post enjoyed a moonlight picnic at Hurries' garden on Wednesday evening: Miss Edith Burbank, Miss Sallie Spencer, of Watertown, N.Y., Miss Frances Burbank, Miss Willbon, Miss Keyes, Captain Toffey, Lieutenants Partello, Huston, Crompton and Keyes. The party was chaperoned by Lieut. and Mrs. Kinney and Lieut. and Mrs. McCaskey.

C. C. McClaughry, deputy warden of the U.S. prison at Atlanta, Ga., and his family, who have been visiting Warden McClaughry, of the Federal prison, returned to their home Sunday evening.

The Artillery battalion has everything in readiness for the overland trip to Fort Riley, where it is to hold annual target practice during the month of July. It will probably leave July 1 and return on Aug. 1.

Union Hall, which is being remodeled and prepared for members of the Young Men's Christian League, is to be opened July 1. The League now consists of fifty members and has the hall and reading room, which they can visit during their idle moments.

Col. G. H. Torney, Deputy Surgeon General of the Army, and son, Cadet Torney, of the Military Academy, are visiting relatives, Capt. and Mrs. Ryan. Mrs. C. F. Taggart, of San Francisco, Cal., was the guest of friends at the post Wednesday. Lieut. L. S. Carson is entertaining his father, from Charleston, S.C. Lieut. D. W. Hand and wife and children left Saturday for Fort Monroe, Va., where Lieutenant Hand will attend the Artillery school. Mrs. Franklin is visiting Dr. Edwards. Miss Keyes is visiting her brother, Lieut. E. A. Keyes.

Lieut. and Mrs. L. S. Carson entertained with a hop supper Friday evening in compliment to their guest, Miss Connor, of Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Willis Ulline and little daughters, who have been visiting Mrs. Ulline's parents, Mr. and Mrs. O. B. Taylor, will leave shortly for Monterey, Cal., to join Captain Ulline.

The third and deciding game of the series was played Thursday afternoon on the West End parade grounds between the 25th Battery baseball team and the Co. E team. The battery team won by an overwhelming score of 19 to 9.

## VANCOUVER BARRACKS.

Vancouver Barracks, Wash., June 23, 1904.

Preparation for the encampment at American Lake are almost completed. Already the 8th and 26th Batteries are on the grounds and in their quarters which have just been completed. Monday the 1st Battalion, 19th Inf., under the command of Capt. Roberts, began their march of 137 miles to American Lake. They will be followed on the 25th by Colonel Huston with his staff, band and the 2d Battalion. The preparation now under way at the camp for the comfort and convenience of the Regular and State troops, include running water throughout the camp, light wooden buildings for which a contract for 10,000 feet of lumber were awarded last week, and 25,000 gallons of crude oil, which will be used in sprinkling the camp to lay the dust. All the maneuvers will be under the direction of Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston and will continue from July 7 to 21. General Funston's division staff will consist of Lieut. B. J. Mitchell, aide and chief officer; Major Robert K. Evans, adjutant general; Capt. Frank A. Grant, chief quartermaster; Capt. Henry B. Dixon, chief commissary; Major Rudolph G. Ebert, chief surgeon; Lieut. Col. William F. Tucker, chief paymaster; Lieut. Col. Richard E. Thompson, signal officer.

The board of umpires will be as follows: Major Robert K. Evans, who will act as chief umpire, his assistant being Major Silas A. Wolf, 19th Inf.; Major Alexander B. Dyer, Art. Corps; Major James B. Erwin, 9th Cav.; Capt. Andrew S. Rowan, 19th Inf.; Capt. Daniel S. Tate, 3d Cav., and Capt. Marius McCaskey, Art. Corps.

The divisions will be separated into two brigades. The 1st Brigade will be stationed at Camp Stellacoom, under command of Col. Edward S. Godfrey, 9th Cav.; Lieut. Andrew W. Smith, 9th Cav., will act as his aide de camp and his brigade staff will consist of Capt. Alexander M. Miller, adjutant general, and Capt. Frank S. Armstrong, chief Q.M. and commissary.

The 1st Brigade will consist of the 2d Battalion, 19th Inf., Co. E, G, F and H, commanded by Major James B. Goe; the 2d Regiment, Washington National Guard, headquarters, band and twelve companies, under command of Col. George B. Lamping; the 2d Regiment, Idaho Militia, Col. W. J. McClelland; the 26th Battery, Field Art., Capt. Harry L. Hawthorne; Troop F, 9th Cav., and 9th band; Troop B, Washington National Guard, Capt. Everett I. Griggs; and a detachment of the Signal Corps and the Medical Department, U.S.A., together with the Signal Corps and the Medical Department of the Washington Militia.

The 2d Brigade, which will be commanded by Col. Joseph E. Huston, 19th Inf., will be stationed at a point called "Hugginess Place," which is on the opposite side of the headquarters camp from the location of the 1st Brigade. The aide-de-camp will be Lieut. Martin L. Crimmins; brigade staff, George W. Helms, adjutant general, and Capt. Samuel Burkhardt, chief Q.M. and commissary. Also Major Gillespie, Oregon National Guard, chief surgeon.

The 2d Brigade will consist of the following organizations: First Battalion, 19th Inf.; Co. A, B, C and D, Capt. Harris L. Roberts; Oregon National Guard, 3d Regiment, headquarters and band, Col. Calvin U. Gantenbein; a separate battalion, Oregon National Guard, four companies, A, B, C and D, under Major George O. Yoran; 8th Battery, F.A.; Capt. William L. Kenley, Troops E and H, and a detachment of the hospital and medical branches of the Regular Army.

The 1st and 2d Battalions, 10th Inf., are expected to arrive in the department the first week in July and will take part in the coming encampment at American Lake, afterwards taking station at Fort Wright and Fort Lawton. The 3d Battalion will remain at the Presidio until the middle of October, when it will leave for Fort Walla Walla.

The first detachment of troops from Fort Stevens arrived this afternoon on the steamer Major Guy Howard

and will garrison the post during the absence of the 19th Infantry and the 8th and 26th Batteries at American Lake. The force from Stevens, numbering a hundred men, will be under the command of Capt. William Forse, 24th Co., Coast Art.

Among those who have left Vancouver Barracks within the past week were Major and Mrs. Lea Febiger with their family, who started Monday for San Francisco, where Major Febiger is stationed as inspector general of the Pacific division. Mrs. Allen, wife of Lieut. G. M. Allen, 19th Inf., also left with them to visit her parents, who are living in San Francisco. Mrs. Allen expects to remain there during Lieutenant Allen's absence at the encampment at American Lake. Mrs. William L. Kenly, with her two sons, who have just returned from the East, have gone to American Lake to join Captain Kenly.

Capt. and Mrs. William C. Wren have returned from the East, accompanied by a friend, Miss Pike. Lieut. and Mrs. Hiram E. Mitchell have returned from Governors Island.

## FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., June 28, 1904.

Thursday morning the U.S.S. Arkansas, Truxtun, Nevada, Florida, Texas and Massachusetts anchored in the Roads. As the ships are to be in this port some time an unusual number of Navy ladies are registered at the Chamberlin. Among them were Mrs. Vreeland, wife of Comdr. C. E. Vreeland, of the Arkansas, Mrs. Norton and child, wife of Lieut. A. L. Norton, of the Arkansas; Mrs. Simpson, wife of Lieut. Comdr. Edward Simpson, of the Arkansas; Mrs. Tricou, wife of P. A. Paym. E. H. Tricou, of the Nevada; Mrs. Richards, wife of Surg. T. W. Richards, of the Arkansas; Mrs. Chester, wife of Rear Admiral Colby M. Chester, and Mrs. Chester, wife of Lieut. Arthur Chester, of the Arkansas.

Miss Helen Doyle, of North Carolina, returned to her home after a delightful visit to Col. and Mrs. Ramsay D. Potts. Mrs. Curtis G. Rorebeck spent several days at Virginia Beach last week.

Many of the student officers who went to Washington under Capt. John D. Barrette to study guns and powder last week, took advantage of Saturday and Sunday and remained over. Only two ladies, Mrs. Fred. L. Perry and Mrs. Gwynn R. Hancock, accompanied their husbands on the trip. While in Washington Lieut. and Mrs. Perry were the guests of Major and Mrs. Chauncey E. Baker, Q.M. Dept.

Lieut. and Mrs. Ernest B. Tilton and son are spending the summer months on Long Island. Major and Mrs. Thomas Cruse are registered at the Chamberlin for a few days. They came to see their son, who is a midshipman on the U.S.S. Nevada.

Lieut. and Mrs. Francis Lincoln, whose wedding was the social event of last week in Delaware City, Del., are rapidly getting settled in their quarters here. Mrs. Lincoln is a tall, graceful blonde and will be a great acquisition to the young married set here.

Wednesday morning Mrs. John Kimberly gave a delightful card party followed by a beautiful luncheon. Those present were Mrs. Albert S. Cummins, Mrs. William P. Pence, Mrs. Andrew Hero, Mrs. John Gifford, Mrs. Wise, Mrs. Joseph Farley and Mrs. Frank Brown.

Friday night the post officers gave a smoker in the club, complimentary to the German officers aboard the men-o-war stationed at Newport News. The Quarter-master's tug, carrying the adjutant, Lieut. Charles E. Kilbourne, Jr., and a party of officers went to escort the German officers from Newport News. As they entered the club the German national air was played. The club was superbly decorated in palms, flowers and flags, and the club porch, where the party passed the evening, was brilliantly illuminated for the occasion. The band was stationed on the embankment across the moat and played delightfully all evening. Many interesting stories were told and songs sung—"The Star Spangled Banner" and "The Watch on the Rhine" were encored many times, Americans and Germans joining in the song. At two a.m. the party started for home declaring they had had a royal good time, and the officers here were the best fellows they had ever met.

Mrs. Stanley D. Embick and daughter left Wednesday to spend the summer months with Mrs. Embick's mother, in Maryland. They will be joined later by Lieutenant Embick, Capt. and Mrs. Clint C. Hearn and Miss Hearn left for Watch Hill, R.I., Thursday evening, and will not return to the post until the fall. Mrs. Kellogg is spending some time here with her mother, Mrs. Frank Eveleigh Taylor. Jack Perry spent last week with John Rafferty, son of Major and Mrs. Ogden Rafferty.

The quarterly target practice took place last week, and this week will be devoted to target practice by the student officers under Capt. John D. Barrette and Lieut. Stanley D. Embick.

Mrs. Charles Fisher has the sincere sympathy of every one in her bereavement. Mrs. Fisher's father died last week in Washington.

Mrs. Richard Marshall has her sister, Miss Booker, visiting her. Miss Booker has just finished her education at a convent outside of Baltimore.

## NEW ENGLAND NOTES.

Boston, Mass., June 29, 1904.

Major and Mrs. Charles W. Foster, of Fort Banks, Winthrop, rejoice in the arrival of a young daughter a week ago. The sports and contests set for Independence Day have been deferred until July 5. Several officers and their wives attended class day at Harvard, among them Col. and Mrs. Samuel M. Mills, who have a son a student there; Capt. and Mrs. Frederick W. Phisterer, Lieut. and Mrs. Brainerd Taylor and Capt. James F. Howell. The officers show an interest in the professional ball games, attending them occasionally in the city.

The old frigate Constitution, tied up at the Boston Navy Yard, has been honored in the composition of a stirring patriotic march, destined to be popular in the Service. On the title page is a reproduction of Marshall Johnson's famous painting of the ship in full sail. It is dedicated to Benjamin F. Stevens, who made a three years' tour of the world in the Constitution and it is the composition of W. H. S. Pierce.

When the commissioners of the Massachusetts Nautical Schoolship visited the Enterprise in Provincetown harbor early in the week, they found Comdr. W. F. Low's ship in first class shape and the youngsters ready for action. In the party were Rear Admiral N. M. Dyer, U.S.N., retired, and the Hon. John Read, late U.S.N. At the close of the inspection the officers of the commission addressed the boys briefly. The ship sailed early in the week.

Col. W. A. Pew and the officers of the 8th Infantry, M.V.M., left Boston for West Point Saturday last to take a week's course of instruction in general tactics, etc. There were forty-two officers in the party and this is the first time that any organization of the National Guard has gone there for instruction in any line of work. While the 8th is made up largely of laboring men and farmers (many of them of foreign parentage), its officers are society men, bankers, brokers, etc., who have taken to the military life, not as a fad, but for the general liking for the work. All of them were in harness in '98 and a number had the privilege of serving in Cuba on the staff of Gen. Jos. P. Sanger, at Matanzas. Major "Ned" Eldredge is a military student and a leader in the smart set of the Back Bay. He married a titled beauty and is a cousin of Emma Eames Story. These officers do not take kindly to the tameness of the Framingham camp and each year try to "make a break" and camp along Service lines.

Company M, Massachusetts Naval Brigade, has per-

mission to participate in the celebration of the 4th of July in Warren, R.I.

Maj. Gen. S. B. M. Young, U.S.A., retired, is a guest of Mr. Harry C. Converse at Marion, Mass. Capt. Theodore F. Kane, U.S.N., is at this resort, at the Sippican near the summer home of Richard Harding Davis.

M. H. R.

## PLATTSBURG BARRACKS.

Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., June 26, 1904.

The garrison is thronged with visitors, the warm summer days having come. Mrs. Whitcomb, of Burlington, and Miss Hilton, of Boston, are at present the guests of Major and Mrs. H. D. Snyder. Mr. Harrington, of Troy, after a most successful fishing trip with Major Snyder, returned to his home on Tuesday. Mrs. Drury, Mrs. Snyder's mother, from Essex Junction, Vt., has returned to her home also. Judge Robeson is to return to Ohio on Monday. The Judge is a physician also, and he found the sanitary conditions here almost ideal. He pronounces the air most invigorating and leaves the post satisfied that his daughter, Mrs. Sigerfoos, is living in one of the most delightful of the military posts of the country. Mrs. Robeson will remain for a longer visit.

On Saturday night Major and Mrs. F. P. Fremont gave a musicale at their home. Mrs. Whitcomb, Mrs. Snyder's guest, has a magnificent contralto, which blended particularly well with Mrs. Fremont's rich soprano. Dr. Woodbury recited several most entertaining selections. A Dutch supper was served after the program.

The ball game between the Plattsburg League team and the 5th Infantry at Clinton Park, resulted in a defeat for the 5th. The score was 12 to 0. Lieut. and Mrs. Clement A. Trott gave a delightful dinner last week to Capt. and Mrs. G. F. Baltzell and Lieut. and Mrs. W. B. Burt. The table was covered with an immense hemstitched cloth of Canton linen embroidered with diagrams, and the centerpiece was of marguerites. It was one of the most charming dinners given in the garrison of late.

Capt. James A. Moss, aide to General Corbin, arrived on Saturday night and will be the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Charles C. Clark over Sunday. Major Edwin F. Glenn returned from Porto Rico Tuesday morning.

Many from the city were present at the reception given to Gen. and Mrs. Corbin on Monday afternoon at Col. H. H. Adams's quarters. The garrison was out in full force, and added to these were the various members of the party who came on Dr. Webb's yacht. The sight in the Colonel's house and on the lawn was a beautiful one, many stunning costumes being worn. The party paid only a short visit, yet the entire regiment was reviewed by General Corbin, and everything about the garrison was inspected in that forceful and energetic way which characterizes every movement of the General. The many civilians who had the pleasure of being presented to the General and Mrs. Corbin were quite captured by the charming manner of the latter, and the frank cordiality of the former. Everyone was delighted to see Mrs. Adams resume her place in the social life of the garrison, her illness having kept her almost a prisoner even during the late spring days.

The recommendations for the Leavenworth detail have been sent with Lieut. Clement A. Trott as principal, and Lieut. Paul W. Beck as alternate. Reports from the present detail at the school are most encouraging, Lieutenants Partello and Elmore both standing well in the class. As Lieut. Joe Partello was a boy born in the regiment, the 5th feels especially gratified at his excellent work.

## THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., June 24, 1904.

The Coast Artillery are holding their annual target practice. The last of the week the 12-inch guns of Batteries Schofield and Crosby were fired by the 60th Company.

It is with sorrow that we record the death of Mrs. Rhoads, wife of Lieut. Thomas L. Rhoads, operating surgeon at the general hospital. An operation was necessary, but in a very vital part near the brain, and the patient did not rally but passed away about eight o'clock in the evening. Mrs. Rhoads was well beloved by all who knew her. The remains were shipped to Reading, Pa.

Major Gen. MacArthur, commanding the Division of the Pacific, will go North to witness the combined maneuvers of the Regulars and militia, which are to take place in the Department of Columbia in July. Capt. Parker W. West, 11th Cav., aide; Capt. C. F. Hartman, Signal Corps, and Lieut. William M. Goodale, Signal Corps, will take up a company of sixty signal corps men from Benicia.

Four companies of the 13th Infantry, B, C, D and H, have completed their target practice at Point Bonita. Forty-four marksmen and sharpshooters developed in the battalion. The 25th Infantry officers held another regimental dinner on Saturday evening. Mrs. Rubottom, wife of Lieut. E. H. Rubottom, 9th Cav., has returned from a trip through Northern California. Brig. Gen. H. L. Haskell, retired, has just been discharged from the general hospital.

Capt. Irving W. Rand, assistant surgeon, has returned from the East with his bride and resumed his duties as surgeon of the 10th Infantry. Major J. P. Wisser, Art. Corps, has returned from inspecting the Artillery posts in the Department of the Columbia. Contract Surg. A. M. Wilkins reported at headquarters the 13th of the week.

Mrs. Patten, wife of Lieut. W. T. Patten, 13th Inf., was hostess at a tea on Thursday afternoon at her quarters on Alcatraz Island. The affair was in honor of Mrs. Anderson, wife of General Anderson and mother of Mrs. Patten.

## FORT PORTER.

Fort Porter, Buffalo, N.Y., June 26, 1904.

Mr. and Mrs. Lister, the Misses Lister, of Texas, are the guests of Lieut. Ralph B. Lister. They are here to attend the wedding of Lieutenant Lister and Miss Knight. There have been several entertainments given in honor of the bride, and on Thursday evening Mrs. T. S. Fassett, of Linwood avenue, gave a dinner of twenty-eight courses. The decorations were in the military colors, the centerpiece being of red and white roses, with a huge bower of military blue satin ribbon. The favors were military trunks, and the confections were red and white, the small cakes spiced with tiny flags. The guests included Miss Knight, Miss Gertrude Knight, Miss Clara Fassett, Miss Bell, of Fort Porter, Miss Lister, of Texas, Miss McClure, of Dayton, Ohio, Miss Robinson and Miss Biddle, of Philadelphia, Miss Fassett and Miss Van Devort, of Tonawanda, Miss Coloir, of Glen Falls, Miss Hubbell and Miss Gail. The men were Lieutenants Lister and Townsend, Captains Jordan and Jackson, of Fort Porter; Lieut. Roger S. Fitch, 1st Cav.; Lieuts. Desher Whiting and E. C. Eckert, of Fort Niagara; Messrs. Schermerhorn, McNair, Fenton and Bissell, of Buffalo.

Miss Jane Merrow, who has been spending some time at Niagara-on-the-lake, is now visiting Mrs. Muir at Brantford, Canada. Mrs. Jewett, wife of Lieut. Frank F. Jewett, is in Minneapolis, Minn. Mrs. Smith, wife of Gen. Alfred T. Smith, has returned from New York, and leaves soon for St. Louis, accompanied by her son, Mr. Campbell Smith.

Mrs. William Auman was among those who attended



the little French play given by the Alliance Française, at the residence of Miss Burtis in Delaware avenue. Mrs. Robertson, of Fort Niagara, was the guest last week of Mrs. Terry, of Delaware avenue, en route to New York. Major Theodore A. Bingham is gradually improving, and hopes soon to be able to leave the general hospital. The second annual review and exhibition of St. Andrew's Cadet Corps, was held on Wednesday evening in Convention Hall. They were reviewed by Gen. William Auman.

Mrs. Bell, wife of Major George Bell, jr., chaperoned Miss Bell, Miss Mitchell and Miss Aldrich at the military ball given recently at the Queen Royal hotel, Niagara-on-the-Lake.

Lieut. Col. W. H. C. Bowen, Major George Bell, jr., Capt. L. W. Jordan, Capt. H. M. Hallock, Lieut. G. L. Townsend and Lieut. H. M. Fales were included in the party of citizens who were invited to meet the members of the Philippine Honorary Commission to the World's Fair, during their brief visit here, in company with Lieut. D. Van Voorhis and Lieut. H. G. Young.

M. B. S.

#### FORT SHERIDAN.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., June 28, 1904.

The contract has been awarded for the erection of sixteen new buildings at this post and the contractor says he will have them completed by the 1st of February next.

The Misses Mildred and Judith Ives, daughters of Major F. J. Ives, have returned for the summer from school in Baltimore. Mrs. Yeatman and son, Richard, have joined Col. R. T. Yeatman here. It is rumored that on the return of Col. S. R. Whitall Colonel Yeatman will take command of Columbus Barracks. Miss Marion Newcomb, daughter of Capt. W. P. Newcomb, of the Artillery, has returned from school in New York city. Mrs. Shaw, wife of Lieut. G. C. Shaw, 27th Inf., and Mrs. Kimbrough, wife of Lieut. J. M. Kimbrough, of the same regiment, have returned from a visit to their homes.

Mrs. Phesenbon, of Highland Park, gave a tea to the ladies and officers of the post in honor of her daughter, Miss Alice Phesenbon. Miss Marilla Berry, daughter of Capt. L. G. Berry, A.C., made her debut in society last week. She is one of the most popular young ladies of the post, and is an expert tennis player and an accomplished horsewoman.

Mr. Lincoln Cocheu, of New York city, is visiting his brother, Lieut. G. W. Cocheu, Art. Corps. During last week Lieut. C. G. Bickham, 27th Inf., received a visit from his mother, Mrs. C. G. Bickham, of Cincinnati.

Veterinarian Griffin, A.C., has a riding class of six young ladies, to which he devotes considerable of his spare time. They all ride astride and even at the fast gallop keep their alignments like soldiers.

The "Angels" of the "Roost," consisting of Lieuts. Wilson, McCoy, Cole and Brown, of the 27th Inf., have issued invitations for a "Dutch supper" at the "Roost" during the coming week.

Mrs. Clark, of Evanston, has been a guest of Mrs. J. B. W. Corey during the week. Mrs. Loring, of Virginia, is visiting her son, Lieut. S. C. Loring, 27th Inf.

The Moraine hotel management gave a dance for the officers and ladies of the post on last Saturday night. About twenty of the officers attended. Mrs. Yeatman and Mrs. Moore have arranged for a hop for the children on Wednesday evenings. Miss Bertha Hutton, daughter of Capt. J. A. Hutton, 27th Inf., has secured a tennis court for the children.

Miss Humphrey, daughter of Lieut. Col. H. H. Humphrey, retired, who lives close to the post, met with a painful accident the other day. While coming down stairs she sprained her ankle so severely that it had to be placed in a plaster cast by Lieut. James Bourke, Med. Dept. She has the sympathy of the garrison with which she is very popular.

Lieut. O. S. Eskridge, 27th Inf., gave a circus party to the younger ladies of the garrison at Waukegan. The young ladies, who are all members of the "rough rider" class, enjoyed the horsemanship immensely, the fine points being explained by Lieut. J. E. Shelley, of the Cavalry. In the party were the Misses Olive and Emily Berry, Miss Newcomb, Miss Griffin, the Misses Mildred and Judith Ives and Miss Gentry.

Mrs. Saville expects to join Capt. M. E. Saville, 27th Inf., at Fort Thomas during the coming week, to remain until the companies return to this post.

Rifle practice is over; pistol practice has commenced, and Lieut. G. C. Shaw, 27th Inf., range officer, is getting the range in shape for the division competition.

Col. and Mrs. Yeatman, Major and Mrs. Ives, Major and Mrs. Woodward and Capt. and Mrs. Simonds were guests of the Moraine, summer hotel, for dinner last Friday evening.

#### DEPARTURE OF THE 3D INFANTRY.

Fort Thomas, Ky., June 27, 1904.

The 3d Infantry left for Alaska on Monday night from the Pennsylvania depot, Cincinnati. There was a most tearful and sad looking crowd to see them off, which bade them farewell at Fort Thomas. Many romances attached to the leaving of the men, whose hearts proved very vulnerable to the arrows of cupid. Not so, it seems, with the officers; one can but wonder of what metal they are made, that they resisted so effectually the famous grace and beauty of Old Kentucky. The 3d's band headed the column of departing soldiers playing in its own splendid style "The Girl I Left Behind Me."

Col. T. C. Woodbury voiced the sentiments of the officers and men of the 3d Infantry, when he said that they had made many warm and valuable friends here in Kentucky and Cincinnati from whom to part was to break off many dear ties, but that such was Army life. Like the 6th Regiment, here so many years, the 3d is very popular with the folks of the cities which surround the fort. The beautiful pictures presented by Fort Thomas and the numerous maneuvers have been a magnet.

All through the week a great string of Army wagons not unlike some huge serpent daily wended their way through the driveways of Fort Thomas to the depot in Cincinnati. They carried the baggage and household goods of the 3d Inf., y to be loaded into box cars and borne to the chilly clime of Alaska. The 3d will travel in four sections, or twenty-six cars in all; eighteen freight cars were necessary to transport the effects of the men, making an aggregate weight of 250,000 pounds, with a cost of over \$30,000 to move the regiment of 1,000 men. They will go into camp at the Presidio until July 1, when they sail on the Buford, arriving at Skagway July 3.

Col. T. C. Woodbury will not go into any of the Alaskan forts, but will make headquarters at Fort Seward. Companies A, B and C, with the band, will constitute the force at headquarters.

Capt. F. M. M. Beall with Companies I and K will be twenty-four days in a flat bottomed boat, making the trip up the Yukon River, 600 miles to Fort Gibbon. Mrs. Beall, the Captain's bride, will be 600 miles from her nearest woman companion, 70 miles south of the Polar Circle, and in a temperature whose minimum in winter stands 66 degrees below zero. In winter, letter mails once in two weeks, no second class matter at all. Mrs. Beall's house will, like the others occupied by officers, be five small rooms, with double walls of rough, sawed pine lumber and twelve inches apart, in between which sawdust is packed to keep out the cold. Mrs. Beall, who has been married only a few months, is a Georgia woman, yet does not shrink from the prospect.

It is of interest to many admirers and friends of the 3d to know something of the clothing worn while in the far north against the extreme cold. The clothing, which

is of the latest pattern for Arctic wear, will be issued to the soldiers upon their arrival in Alaska. They will have underwear of extra thickness and heavy olive drab sweaters, blanket-lined canvas coats, to take the place of the blouse. Corduroy trousers, hip boots, sou' wester, moccasins, blanket-lined hoods, "Dutch" socks, and when the men are on duty on the telegraph lines they will be issued sheep-lined sleeping bags.

The last guard mount which the men of the 3d Regiment made at Fort Thomas took place on Sunday morning. When the bugle sounded enlisted men seemed to spring up like mushrooms, and by the time the squad was formed the entire parade ground was filled with a crowd of spectators. Soldiers mingled with the stylishly dressed visitors from the three cities, ladies and gentlemen, to see the performance for the last time. The men went through the movements of the mount with an inspiring energy, and when they marched up the parade ground a burst of applause went up from the visitors.

The 3d Infantry baseball team played their last game before going to Alaska on Saturday at Burlington, Ky. The game was the best they have played, but they were defeated by two runs in the eighth inning. The game was worth going miles to see, as neither side was guilty of many errors. Score, Burlington, 2; 3d Infantry, 1.

There are now at Fort Thomas ninety-seven men of the 27th Infantry and forty-three men of the 8th Infantry. Major E. W. Howe, commanding, has appointed Capt. M. E. Saville summary court officer, and Lieutenant Brown takes over the duties of adjutant and the officer in charge of athletics.

Major Howe, at guard mount, presented Sergt. John I. Moore with a certificate of merit, awarded by the President of the United States for conspicuous bravery in action. Sergeant Moore's feat was the leading of his company in the assault on Fort Bacolod, Island of Mindanao, on April 8, 1903. The men with him succumbed to the bullets of the Moros, leaving Sergeant Moore alone on the ramparts of the fort. All the shots from the enemy being directed at him. When the reinforcements arrived, Company C soon turned the faces of the Moros towards the rear and captured the fort. Sergeant Moore was under the command of Captain Pershing, who so distinguished himself in the Philippines. On the morning following Major Howe decorated Sergt. James McLaughlin, Co. B, 27th Inf., with a certificate of merit for bravery in the battle of Bayan, Island of Mindanao, May 2, 1904. Sergeant McLaughlin killed fifteen Moros, he being in front and surrounded by the enemy. Major Howe also decorated with certificate of merit Sergt. George C. Woods, Co. B, 27th Inf., for gallantry in the battle of Bayan. When his company arrived at the fort, he, being in front, where the heaviest fighting was going on, leaped first upon the ramparts and engaged the Moros. The men with him fell back, either dead or wounded, but Woods remained and held his position of vantage until the arrival of reinforcements. The name the natives gave the fort was Fort Pandapatan. Quite a number of medals and other decorations for conspicuous bravery have been awarded members of the 27th Infantry by President Roosevelt, now at headquarters, Fort Sheridan, Ill., where the bestowal of decorations, not given here, took place.

#### PRACTICE WITH NEW RIFLE.

Brackettville, Texas, June 25, 1904.

The practice with the new Army rifle at the Las Moras Mountains has now been in regular operation for nearly four months. All the ranges from 100 to 2,000 yards were fired over by the expert shots sent here by the Ordnance Department, and the rifle has been thoroughly tested for elevation. The remaining part of the test was to study the natural drift, which in this rifle is to the left. The intention at first was to get this practice on days when the wind was not blowing, but since Feb. 20, when the practice began, not over six hours of such weather has been secured. Texas weather is always breezy, and the last four months have been unusually so.

Capt. W. C. Brown, commander of the camp, devised a new plan to note the drift even in windy weather, and the practice at present is according to his suggestion, endorsed by the Ordnance Department. The first arrangement was to fire only from the north to south at the various ranges from 100 to 2,000 yards, but as the weather has been windy and the prevailing winds from southeast to northwest, both wind and drift push the bullet to the left, and it was impossible to estimate separately the two forces; but Captain Brown devised the plan of having two parallel firing lines and practicing first from south to north, and then immediately change and fire from north to south. The following algebraic solution will best give the idea. In firing from north to south let  $x$  be the force of the wind and  $y$  the drift, then we may obtain the equation:  $x+y=30$ . Now if, by firing in the opposite direction, wind and drift pull against each other, we may suppose the equation:  $x-y=3$ . By eliminating  $x$  we obtain  $y=7\frac{1}{2}$ , which is the natural drift of the rifle.

Sergt. A. T. Brown, 19th Inf., one of the experts who came here about two months ago from Vancouver Barracks, made a remarkable record at a range of 1,000 yards. He placed ten consecutive bullets within an outline the shape of a right angle triangle whose sides are 25 inches each and hypotenuse about 35 inches. Seven of these bullets hit in cluster covering less than half a square foot, or less than the surface of an ordinary sized man's head. A wind was blowing, and it must be remembered that in firing ten shots quickly the gun becomes heated and throws the ball a little differently than in the beginning of the score.

#### NEW YORK STATE CAMP.

The third week of the camp of instruction near Peekskill, N.Y., began on June 18, with the arrival of the 8th Regiment, in command of Col. J. M. Jarvis, which relieved the 47th Regiment. The 8th reached Roa Hook at 10:15 a.m., which was the earliest of any regiment that has occupied the camp this season, and by 10:45 a.m. had marched into the camp and was erecting its tents.

With the arrival of the 8th Regiment there was also a change in the brigade commanding officers, Gen. George M. Smith, 1st Brigade, succeeding Brevet Brig. Gen. John G. Eddy, Colonel of the 47th, who commanded the troops from the 2d Brigade during the first two weeks of camp. The officers of General Smith's staff who were present for duty with him were: Lieut. Col. Nathan B. Jarvis, surg.; Major Harris B. Fisher, Q.M.; Major Frederic C. Thomas, C.S.; Major Elmore F. Austin, E.O.; Capt. John H. Townsend, Inspector, and Capt. Arthur W. Little, A.D.C. The drills and instruction of the 8th were under the direction and supervision of General Smith.

The regiment had some 550 officers and men in camp, and its first evening parade was witnessed by a large crowd of excursionists. The first drills and ceremonies were like those of most organizations, not up to the mark, but improved as the week passed. Still there was much to be desired, and more care in armory instruction will remedy a number of defects.

There were drills during the week by company, battalion and regiment, as well as outpost duty and night bivouacs. On the night of June 22, Major Robert Edwards, commanding the 2d Battalion took out two companies of picked men, to bivouac over night, and to surprise the permanent camp if possible. Outposts were established by Colonel Jarvis, covering every line of approach to the main camp and patrols were sent up the roads, down which Major Edwards might march. Mean-

while Major Edwards and his men were quietly sleeping on ground selected for their bivouac. They named their camp in honor of Major Frank B. Jones, 9th U.S. Inf., detailed by the War Department to report the camp. Reveille was not sounded in the battalion under Major Edwards as it was in the vicinity of a supposed enemy, but the men were quietly turned out at 4:15 a.m. Approaching camp by the McCoy road about 6 a.m., scouts soon reported a strong outpost just ahead of the column, and Major Edwards sent forward one section, which was ordered to deploy. The outpost took this party for the main body, and fell back before it. When near camp Major Edwards threw about one-half of his battalion on the right flank of the camp firing line and made a successful flint with one section on the left, and drew the best portion of the camp forces to that wing. That gave Major Edwards his opportunity, and by advancing by rushes, he got in on the left, enfiladed the camp firing line, and marched to the regimental camp as a victor.

The battalion under Major John E. Kerby had similar instruction. There were a number of casualties during the firing of blank cartridges. The Quartermaster's Department of the regiment was most ably managed under the direction of Capt. George L. Wentworth. The 1st Battery in command of Capt. Louis Wendel, which occupied the camp with the 8th, made the march from its armory to camp in splendid shape. It left its armory on June 17, and its first camp was at Van Cortlandt Park, and was named "Camp Thurston," in honor of Col. N. B. Thurston, who made the march with the battery as a guest. Other guests were Major Walter B. Hotchkiss, Capt. Robert J. Daly, Lieuts. William A. Kenney and Charles G. Moses, and Capt. H. S. Sternberger, all of the 2d.

Early on June 18, after the camp was thoroughly policed the march was taken up and camp established at Ossining in the evening, and the people here gave the battery a befitting welcome. This camp was named "Camp Kenney," in honor of Lieut. W. A. Kenney, of the 2d. The State camp was reached at 11 a.m. Sunday, June 19, in first-class condition. There were no break downs, and men and horses were in fine shape.

On duty with the battery besides Captain Wendel were Lieuts. S. Elkan, M. Seyfried, L. Wendel and C. A. Nicol and Dr. O. Fuchs. On the evenings of June 22 and 23, the battery gave some splendid exhibition drills in command of Captain Wendel, before many interested spectators.

The battery had target practice, with both shell and shrapnel with the most excellent results. Officers of the 2d Regiment, who were guests of Captain Wendel and the 1st Battery on the march up and during camp, united on June 23 in presenting the captain with a handsome silver wrist watch. The work and behavior of the men won high praise from General Roe, Colonel Thurston and others.

In its march home the battery broke all records, it is claimed, for this State. It left Peekskill at 6 a.m. June 25, arrived at Ossining about noon and rested for several hours, and this place was named "Camp Sternberger," in honor of Captain Sternberger, of the 2d. It was decided to take advantage of the moon and the cool of the evening and march all night. The next stop was at Hastings, which was christened "Camp Daly," in honor of Captain Daly, of the 2d. Van Cortlandt Park, the next resting place was christened "Camp Moses," in honor of Lieutenant Moses, of the 2d, and the army was reached at 9:15 a.m., Sunday, June 26, and not a horse was sick or lame, and not a man was in the hospital during the week. The 8th Regiment left for its home station on June 25 after being relieved by the 60th, and was greatly benefited by its camp tour. General Smith was much pleased at its progress, and the camp of the 8th and the battery was one of the quietest after taps on record.

#### CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD.

The U.S.S. Massachusetts and the U.S.S. Hartford will be available from the 6th to the 13th of September inclusive, for the annual tour of duty of the naval battalion of Connecticut. Orders will be issued immediately directing the C.O. of the naval battalion to assemble the members of his command for tour of duty on dates and ships specified.

Figures of merit of each organization for the month of May show that Co. I, 2d Inf., leads with a percentage of 99.33. In addition thereto, the "figures of merit" for the drill season, commencing Nov. 1, 1903, and ending May 31, 1904, credits Co. G and L, 2d Inf.; Co. A, 1st Inf., and Co. I, 2d Inf., leading, with a percentage of 99.20, 99.03, 99.31 and 97.50, respectively.

Wednesday, June 23, was an eventful day for the town of East Haddam, on account of a monument of granite and bronze, erected in memory of Major Gen. Joseph Spencer, a hero of the Revolution, being dedicated at "Nathan Hale Park." Governor Chamberlain and staff, the Connecticut Society Sons of the Revolution and Nathan Hale Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, took part in the ceremony. Governor Chamberlain and staff, escorted by the 2d Division, Naval Battalion, arrived from Hartford on the U.S. ship Elfrida (the training ship of the naval battalion). The exercises were held in the park, where the presentation of the monument to the State was made by John M. Holcomb, chairman of the commission, and accepted in behalf of the State by Governor Chamberlain. The monument, which stands near the historic Nathan Hale school house, is twenty-four feet in height, with a base six feet six inches square. It is surmounted by a bronze eagle, six feet across. On the base of the monument is inscribed "In memory of the Hon. Joseph Spencer, Esquire, a major general of the Army of the United States, elected a counsellor of the State of Connecticut in 1776, and died in office Jan. 13, 1789, in the 76th year of his age."

#### STATE TROOPS.

The following appointment on the staff of Governor Pennypacker, of Pennsylvania, is announced: Joseph K. Weaver, lieutenant colonel and surgeon, assigned to duty at headquarters division, to be surgeon general and chief of the Medical Department, with the rank of colonel, vice Robert G. LeConte, resigned.

The annual field inspections of the Wisconsin National Guard will commence July 9, 1904, and will be conducted by Major Charles G. Woodward, Art. Corps, U.S.A. Each company of Infantry and band and Troop A and the 1st Battery will be inspected by him in camp.

Brig. Gen. Charles W. Miner, retired, Columbus, O., is detailed to inspect the following organizations of the militia of Ohio: Co. I, 1st Infantry, at Middletown; Co. K, 1st Infantry, at Batavia; Co. H, 1st Infantry, at Lebanon.

All the railroads running out of Boston have been invited to submit bids for carrying the troops of Gen. J. H. Whitney's brigade from Massachusetts and also from Maine. "The decision of the War Department," says the Boston Globe, "for a six days' campaign, instead of fifteen, meets with general favor, and if the railroads will transport the regiments and land them in good shape at the rendezvous, there is no doubt but what the M.V.M. will give a good account of themselves. A report to the effect that the brigade would be disintegrated on its arrival at Manassas is not correct. General Whitney will command the brigade in its entirety during the maneuvers, with possibly some additional troops."

Squadron A, of New York, will be represented by a team at the annual shooting contest at Creedmoor. A locker house is being built on the range for the convenience of shooters.



## RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The Royal Navy List of the British Navy for the quarter ending April 1904, from the press of Witherby and Company, London, is the one hundred and sixth number of this valuable publication, now in the twenty-sixth year of its existence. It gives a list of officers in the Royal Navy and the Royal Marines and a carefully compiled record of the current history of the Royal Navy, from the pen of a well known naval writer, forms a regular feature of this publication. It also deals with the careers of some 10,000 officers of the British Navy, giving records of war and meritorious service, including service during the South African war; also details of civil appointments of officers on the retired list. In the list of ships appear the recorded victories of ships bearing the same name. For each vessel of the present navy, type, horsepower and tonnage are given, also a list of officers. For ships in course of construction, number of guns, tonnage, horsepower and builders are noted. There is much other information of value to all interested in the British Navy.

The history of Rocky Mountain exploration treated at length would require a series of bulky volumes; there is a field, however, for a compendium of such exploration in one volume of not too great extent, and this need has been excellently met by Reuben Gold Thwaites, whose "Brief History of Rocky Mountain Exploration, with Especial Reference to the Expedition of Lewis and Clark," is published in one volume, with maps and illustrations, by D. Appleton and Company. The history of Rocky Mountain exploration is a chapter in the history of the Army of the United States, whose officers have taken so large a part in this exploration. Eleven of the fourteen chapters of this volume are devoted to explorations made almost entirely by officers of the Army, twenty-seven of whom are mentioned among the explorers, including such distinguished soldiers as Generals Emory, Fremont, Stevens, Pope, Parke, Pike, Marcy, Warren, Reynolds, Wilkinson of our Army, and Long of the Confederate service. Lewis, Clark, De Bonneville, Strong, Dodge, Warner, Stanbury, Beckwith, Whipple, Graham, Arnold, Williamson, Steptoe, Haller and other names are mentioned.

"The Territorial Acquisitions of the United States, 1787-1904," by Edward Bicknell, is an historical review, reciting briefly the story of the steps by which the slight fringe of States along the Atlantic coast has grown into the magnificent domain of the United States of America, stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and to the eastern limits of Asia. Published by Small, Maynard and Company, Boston.

D. Appleton and Company publish "The Imperialist," a story of Canadian social and political life, by Mrs. Everard Cotes, who, it will be remembered, as Sara Jeannette Duncan told so amusingly the experiences of "An American Girl in London," and is also the author of "Those Delightful Americans."

"The German Official Account of the War in South Africa," prepared in the Historical Section of the Great General Staff, Berlin, is published by E. P. Dutton and Company, New York, in an authorized translation, by Col. W. H. H. Walters, R.A., C.V.O., late military attaché to His British Majesty's Embassy at Berlin. The essential object of the work was the instruction of the German officer, and the criticisms which it contains point out, therefore, not only alleged faults and errors in British methods, but show also what, in the opinion of the German staff, Great Britain ought really to have done under the conditions given. This branch of the German army had, indeed, access to various sources of information which were closed to the British themselves, both during and after the war. The present history is, as its translator acknowledges, strictly impartial, and its conciseness and lucidity can hardly fail to interest both the military expert and others who have studied the subject of the war in South Africa. It is accompanied by a number of maps and several illustrations.

Houghton, Mifflin & Company publish in two handsome octavo volumes the "Memoirs of Henry Villard, Journalist and Financier." They tell the interesting story of a remarkable career which transformed a simple German lad, seeking a career in a new country, into a master of finance and the wielder of a vast power over the industrial interests of the country. Mr. Villard was born in Hildard and changed his name on coming to this country. He was a man of excellent family and descent and one built on a large plan, physically as well as mentally. The story of his experience is told in the first person until near the end, when another hand completes the story which began as an autobiography. A large part of the two volumes is devoted to an account of Mr. Villard's experiences in the Civil War which he supplemented and revised by a comparison of his recollections with the official records of the Rebellion. They are interesting, but they would have been more so if they had not been subjected to this revision. Mr. Villard's experiences in the war was as a newspaper correspondent, and he was proud of his career as such, saying to his friends that it was the foundation of his subsequent career as a financier and railroad magnate. In his account of the First Battle of Bull Run Mr. Villard tells this story of his experiences while hastening to the rear with his despatches for the Herald: "I heard the clatter of hoofs behind me, and, looking back, perceived a mounted officer approaching at full speed. As he came nearer I saw he wore nothing on his head and was very bald. I soon recognized in him Colonel Ambrose E. Burnside, of the 1st Regiment of Rhode Island Volunteers, who had commanded a brigade under Heintzelman in the battle. There he was, hatless, swordless and all alone, making the best of time on his fine black charger. I had made his acquaintance in his camp at Washington, and hence spoke to him as he hastened by. He did not stop to talk, but merely exclaimed, 'I am hurrying ahead to get rations for my command.' But this struck me as preposterous, as such duties were not performed by regimental commanders, and it did not account for his being without hat and sword. From this incident I conceived a natural prejudice against his trustworthiness as a general officer, which my later observations of him as a corps and Army commander confirmed." This incident appears to have been recorded from memory many years after the event and it is so extraordinary as to suggest that Mr. Villard must have confounded some one else with General Burnside.

A very complete history and roster of "The Commander-in-Chief's Guard, Revolutionary War," otherwise known as Washington's Life Guard, has been published under the title quoted by the Stevenson-Smith Company of Washington. Its author is Dr. C. E. Gifford, military expert to the State of New Jersey in the com-

pilation of the Colonial, Revolutionary and other old war records. Commencing from its formation at Cambridge, Mass., March 12, 1776, until its muster out on Constitution Island, opposite West Point, N. Y., Dec. 20, 1783, this record contains all official orders, returns, court-martial proceedings, sentences, death warrants, and the battles and skirmishes in which the Guard were engaged; also their specific movements, uniforms, and the duty and pay of officers and men. Other interesting features are: A vivid description of the great conspiracy at New York in June, 1776, and the arrest of the men of the Guard implicated for the destruction of General Washington; the reorganization of the Guard at Valley Forge, March, 1778, temporarily commanded by Baron von Steuben for the purpose of instructing them personally in the maneuvers to be introduced in the Army and to have them serve as a model for the execution of them; the establishment of the Badge of Merit; how a detachment of the Guard prevented Washington from being kidnapped at Newburg in 1782, and many other incidents of the Guard's service, letters of officers, etc. An appendix contains the interesting journal of Elijah Fisher, of this command, and much additional matter. There are many illustrations and altogether the volume is a carefully prepared and interesting historical record.

With the publication of volume seventeen of the New International Encyclopedia by Dodd, Meade and Co., of New York, that colossal work reaches completion and stands out as a splendid monument to the intelligence, industry, skill and enterprise of its editors and publishers. We have already dealt at length with the scope and method of this work, but there are two or three things appropos to its completion which are worth saying, even at the risk of repetition. One is, that it is the only really new encyclopedia that has been published in the English language within the present generation. Another is, that the whole work has been turned out by the publishers within a year and a half—a fact which affords convincing testimony to the energy and resources of its projectors. And a third noteworthy thing is that in these seventeen volumes, comprising about 16,000 pages and 65,000 titles, there has been created an encyclopedia which is fresher in its facts, simpler in its arrangement and more comprehensive in its scope than any other existing work of similar character. This encyclopedia is almost entirely the work of specialists, each having performed his given task conscientiously, thoroughly and with such clearness of statement that the collective results really establish a new landmark in American literature. The longest article in the final volume is devoted to the United States, and the ninety pages which it occupies present a masterly outline of the history, geography, resources and progress of this country of ours. In this article the territorial expansion of the United States is treated in a particularly effective manner and the dozen or more maps which accompany the text are at once instructive and timely. Taken all in all, the New International Encyclopedia is an achievement worthy of the best American genius and enterprise, and is sure to win a permanent place of its own among modern books of reference.

We have received a copy of the annual report of the National Rifle Association of America for the year 1903, from Lieut. Albert S. Jones, its secretary. It contains full particulars of all the matches at Sea Girt, N.J., and of the contest for the Palma Trophy at Bisley, and is a valuable document to those interested in shooting records.

## CANDIDATES FOR THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Seventy-two candidates have passed the mental examinations for admission to the Academy out of the first 120 applicants whose papers were marked. The successful principals and alternates are:

Principals—Thalbert N. Alford, Texas; William C. Alston, Alabama; Eugene Ames, Presidential; Charles A. Austen, New York; James R. Barry, Michigan; Robert O. Bausch, Pennsylvania; F. Mirick Beall, Iowa; Rufus McG. Beandell, California; John R. Beardell, Florida; John E. Decker, Pennsylvania; Delmer N. Beeson, Pennsylvania; Fred S. Reisel, Wisconsin; John B. Bell, Iowa; Haller Belt, Texas; Fred T. Berry, Iowa; Charles L. Best, Kentucky; C. W. Betts, South Dakota; Edward D. Blakeslee, Illinois; Girard D. Blasdel, Arkansas; Mark G. Bowman, Illinois; Harold W. Boynton, Massachusetts; John S. Bradshaw, Illinois; George E. Brandt, Mississippi; Ernest F. Buck, West Virginia; Guy K. Calhoun, Washington; John C. Campbell, Missouri; Samuel C. Campbell, Illinois; John J. Carey, Ohio; Penn J. Carroll, Louisiana; Wilbur J. Carver, Maine; Harry S. Chandler, Massachusetts; Carl C. Clark, Texas; Preston E. Cloud, Alabama; Bernard Conlon, New York; John C. Cunningham, Texas; William N. Dague, Indiana; Charles S. Davis, Jr., Massachusetts; Leslie C. Davin, Idaho; James Dayton, Jr., New York; Frank J. Darlington, Missouri; Richard De Sasure, South Carolina; J. M. Doyle, Pennsylvania; C. A. Duncan, Louisiana; J. A. Early, Virginia; William E. Farrell, New York; Murphy J. Foster, Louisiana; Guy C. Freeman, Kentucky; C. B. Gary, North Carolina; William M. Geisinger, Ohio, and Holbrook Gibson, Presidential.

Alternates—George F. Axmear, Iowa; John W. Barnett, Jr., Texas; Frank B. Berg, Connecticut; Harry S. Bodwell, Illinois; Owen St. A. Botsford, Michigan; Gerard Bradford, Vermont; Hugh McC. Brannham, Maryland; William B. Breton, Pennsylvania; Earl Buckingham, Connecticut; Robert A. Burg, Nebraska; Floyd D. Carlock, Ohio; Vance D. Chapline, Nebraska; Howard N. Crosby, Massachusetts; James B. Darling, Illinois; Oswald E. Denny, Maine; Charleton M. Deland, Missouri; G. C. Fitchett, South Carolina; Forest K. Foster, Vermont; C. C. Fuller, Nebraska, and C. A. Gildersleeve, New Mexico.

## NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, June 30, 1904.

The June mental examinations for admission to the Naval Academy, the last for this year, have been completed and the physical tests are being conducted rapidly. The indications are that this year's fourth class will fall short of the record-breaking number of last year, 327. Only 135 have been admitted thus far, and 199, principals and alternates, have passed the mental examinations. About twenty per cent. of those examined so far have failed physically and a total of 275 will almost surely cover the whole strength of the class.

Those who have passed all mental and physical examinations so far during the present tests are: Guy K. Calhoun, Wash.; William E. Farrell, N.Y.; Charles L. Best, Ky.; Preston E. Cloud, Ala.; Samuel C. Campbell, Ill.; John S. Bradbury, Ill.; Richard L. DeSausser, S.C.; C. B. Gary, N.C.; Hobart O. Bush, Pa.; Fred T. Berry, Ia;

Guy Freeman, Ky.; Rufus McC. Beandell, Ky.; John E. Becker, Ky.; Haller Belt, Texas; Harold W. Boynton, Mass.; Delmer H. Beeson, Pa.; John C. Cunningham, Texas; C. A. Duncan, La.; J. B. Miel, Wis.; R. Burg, Neb.; H. Brannham, Md.; D. C. Patterson, Neb.; A. L. Lucas, Ohio; E. P. Buck, W. Va.; F. V. Quohens, Mo.; W. Dague, Ind.; J. McElrish, N.Y.; J. S. Kaffman, Ohio; R. E. Hoover, Wash.; J. R. Bell, Iowa; N. Waddington, Presidential; N. McGriffin, Pa.; N. A. Strauss, Ohio; W. W. Greeno, Ohio; Murphy J. Foster, La.

The class has already been formed into a battalion of four companies, with Midshipman Berland, of New York City, as cadet commander, and Midshipman Wm. B. Pierol, of Philadelphia, cadet adjutant. Both of these were formerly midshipmen.

Among those admitted during the April examinations was Charles W. Adair, of Xenia, Ohio, a strict non-meat eater. Though he is hearty and strong, he confided to a friend that at some meals he was pretty hungry and he was afraid he would have to take a little meat.

Those interested in football have found a promising candidate for the team in A. L. Douglass, of Tennessee, who played full back on the eleven of Sewanee University. This youth is six feet, two inches in height, weighs 190 pounds and is immensely strong. He played full back and should be a great addition to the team. W. B. Pierol, who played tackle on the team last year but resigned, has re-entered. The class as a whole is full of plenty of splendid material.

Among the candidates for the Naval Academy who has passed all examinations is Preston E. Cloud, of Alabama, one of four naval apprentices who secured appointments and have been preparing while in the Service. The three others who have passed their mental examinations and are awaiting to take their physical tests are John W. Barnett, Jr., Texas; C. A. Gildersleeve, New Mexico, and J. G. Littlefield, Utah.

## FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, June 27, 1904.

Lieut. Frank H. Burton, 29th Inf., left last week to spend a two months' leave in the East. On his return he will be accompanied by his mother, who makes her home with him. Mrs. Harrison J. Price, wife of Captain Price, 2d Inf., with her children, arrived in El Paso last week on a visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Longmear, and will spend some time with them.

One end of the administration building is being torn down and rebuilt, as it was considered very unsafe. It is the end that was always used for the dances.

First Serg. Eli Lidstone, Co. B, 29th Inf., was retired last week, having served over thirty years. His record was a splendid one, and he was esteemed by both his officers and brother soldiers. He will settle in Philadelphia, his old home.

Lieut. James L. Craig, 29th Inf., has gone on leave to his home in Sherman, Texas. Lieut. Edward G. McCleave, 29th Inf., joined his company at this post last week. Later on Mr. McCleave's mother and sister expect to make him a visit.

Major Ammon A. Augur, 29th Inf., left the post this week on a four months' leave which he will spend in Cincinnati, Ohio, where his wife and daughter now are. It is hardly probable that he will return here, as he will, no doubt, receive his promotion before the end of his leave. Capt. Ulysses G. Worrlow, 29th Inf., relieved Major Augur of the command of the post, and though quite a young man, Captain Worrlow makes an ideal commanding officer.

Mrs. J. A. Smith of El Paso recently left for West Point to visit his daughter, Mrs. Franklin, wife of Capt. Thomas Franklin, of Sub. Dept. Mrs. Glasgow, wife of Capt. William J. Glasgow, 13th Cav., accompanied by their oldest son, leaves El Paso this week to spend two months in the Philippines with Captain Glasgow. Mrs. Glasgow leaves her other three children with her parents in El Paso.

Target practice will be finished in a few days. A new target house is to be built on the range and three marker's booths have just been finished. Work on the new hospital will be completed in a few weeks and it will be quite an attractive and complete building when finished.

## FORT MYER.

Fort Myer, Va., June 30, 1904.

Col. and Mrs. W. M. Wallace have returned from attending the wedding of their son, George Wallace.

The new addition to the riding hall has been completed and turned over to the quartermaster. The seating capacity of the hall is now about 1,000. The new annex to the post hospital has been completed and will be ready for occupancy in a few days.

A detachment of Troops E and G, 15th Cav., returned from Mount Gretna, Pa., June 29, having completed their annual target practice.

Cadet DeRusse Hoyle, of West Point, is spending his leave in the post with his parents, Major and Mrs. Eli D. Hoyle. The officers' hop on June 24 was well attended. A hop supper was tendered to the officers and ladies of the post by Lieut. and Mrs. W. A. Covington, Signal Corps. Miss Robinson of St. Louis, Mo., is visiting her brother, Lieut. J. P. Robinson, Art. Corps, and is at the home of Mrs. Weisel. Doctors Wilson and Kierstedt have returned to the post from detached service at Fortress Monroe and Mount Gretna, Pa. Miss Roberta Hawkins, of Seattle, Wash., is visiting at Capt. C. P. Summerall's. Miss Smith is visiting Mrs. W. W. Whiteside in the post. Gen. and Mrs. Alfred Mordecai, of Washington, are visiting Capt. and Mrs. Summerall.

A daughter was born to the wife of Lieut. J. K. Herr, 7th Cav., on June 20.

Miss Enid Morris, of Indianapolis, Ind., and Miss Jean Gresham, of Reanoke, Virginia, are visiting the Misses Gresham. Dr. Owen has been confined to his quarters for several days with a sprained ankle.

## COLUMBUS BARRACKS.

Columbus Barracks, Ohio, June 27, 1904.

Major Charles B. Ewing and his daughter Nellie returned from St. Louis, June 30, where they have been seeing the Exposition.

Monday afternoon, June 20, the 2d Battalion of the 3d Infantry, commanded by Lieut. Col. James E. Macklin, left for San Francisco on their way to Alaska. A very successful farewell hop was given to the 3d on Friday, June 17. The officers and ladies were Col. and Mrs. Macklin, Major A. Williams, Capt. and Mrs. James H. McRae, Capt. and Mrs. French B. Watson, Capt. Russell C. Langdon, Lieut. and Mrs. Oliver H. Dockery, Lieut. and Mrs. Robert I. Rees, Lieut. Alvin K. Basketto, Lieut. and Mrs. Frederick H. Svenson, Lieut. Bruno T. Scher, Lieut. George W. Ewell, Lieut. Francis H. Burr, Lieut. Bernard Sharp and Dr. Stedman. The 3d will be missed very much at this post, also in Columbus, for they were very popular here.

Tennis is at present the most popular game at this post, and the courts are continually in use.

Major Charles R. Taylor is at present in command. Lieut. William E. Gracie post adjutant, Lieut. Bland S. Fries, quartermaster and commissary, and Major Charles B. Ewing, surgeon, and Drs. Claton and Brown.

Mrs. Arthur Williams and her two daughters did not accompany her husband, Major A. Williams, to Alaska, but will remain at Columbus Barracks for some time.

Capt. Patrick H. Mullay and Lieut. Harry E. Comstock left June 25 for Fort Douglas, Utah, with a party of 120 recruits.



## MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., June 23, 1904.

Mr. William Wallace Chapin, the fiancé of Miss Stella McCalla, who was taken so ill with appendicitis while on a visit here some twelve days ago, was taken down to San Francisco on the tug Sotoyomo last Sunday, and the following day underwent an operation at Lane's hospital. His condition is as favorable as could be hoped for. Miss Stella McCalla is staying with friends at the Knickerbocker in San Francisco during the convalescence of Mr. Chapin. His sister, Mrs. Harry George, is also stopping at the same hotel.

Mrs. John A. W. Dixon, of San Francisco, is up here on a visit to her husband's parents, Comdr. and Mrs. A. F. Dixon. Mrs. W. O. Hulme and son Philip, who were stopping in Vallejo during the stay of the U.S.S. Tacoma at this port, have gone to San Francisco, where they have taken apartments at the Wellesley. Mrs. Hulme has been in the habit of spending her time in San Diego during the cruises of her husband, but this time she will depart from her general rule and remain in San Francisco until the destination of the Tacoma is announced and she can make her plans accordingly. Her brother, Paym. Philip V. Mohun, U.S.N., has almost entirely recovered from his recent severe illness. Mrs. F. B. Zahm is entertaining Mrs. Devol, wife of Major C. A. Devol, of the Army, for a few days. Ben Tilley, son of Capt. and Mrs. B. F. Tilley, who has been attending the Naval Academy for the past two years, has arrived here on a visit to his parents.

A very pleasant card party was given on Tuesday evening, June 21, by Col. and Mrs. P. C. Pope at their spacious quarters at the Marine Barracks. The Pops are among the most hospitable people on the yard and their entertainments are always viewed with pleasant anticipations by their many friends. Seven-handed euchre was the feature of Tuesday evening's affair and as a result of the scores made the prize was awarded to Lieut. Comdr. James H. Glennon. Those present were Capt. and Mrs. Franklin J. Drake, Comdr. and Mrs. C. B. T. Moore, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. James H. Glennon, Miss Glennon, Capt. E. D. Taussig, Lieut. and Mrs. Samuel L. Graham, Capt. John Hubbard, of the U.S.S. Boston, and Civil Engr. Harry H. Rousseau.

Capt. and Mrs. L. C. Logan and the Misses Logan have arrived in San Francisco and taken up their residence at the Colonial. Captain Logan is to assume command of the battleship Ohio when she is completed at the Union Iron Works. Major H. M. Morrow, U.S.A., who has been visiting friends in San Francisco, has left for a short visit to the Yosemite, accompanied by his mother.

Mrs. H. L. Hines has arrived at the yard and is a guest at the home of Lieut. and Mrs. Harding at the marine barracks. Mrs. Hines is the wife of Lieutenant Hines, U.S.M.C., who is well known on this coast, and she is receiving a warm welcome from his friends here as well as from her own. Miss Marion Brooks is up from San Francisco on a visit to the home of the Misses Helen and Ruth Simons. Miss Brooks is quite as great a favorite here now as she was when a resident of the island, and her visits are always appreciated by her friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Victor Metcalf gave a dinner at their Oakland home recently in honor of the latter's brother, Paym. Rishworth Nicholson, U.S.N., who is on a visit to his home in that city. Pink carnations and shaded candelabra of the same hue formed the table decorations and covers were laid for twelve, the guests being Miss Lucretia Burnham, Miss Gertrude Gould, Miss Viva Nicholson, Miss Perkins, Miss Lillian Isaacs, Paymaster Nicholson, George Gage, Stanley Moore, William Robson and Howard Metcalf.

Capt. C. B. T. Moore returned on Tuesday last from Lake county, where he has been enjoying camp life for the past two or three weeks. Col. George Andrews, U.S.A., and Mrs. Andrews have gone to Monte Vista Inn in the Sierras, where they will spend a few weeks.

Still more changes are to take place in the list of navy yard residents, and now the news comes that Major and Mrs. Ben H. Fuller, U.S.M.C., are to leave shortly for Honolulu. They have been here only a short time and the friends they have made wish that their stay might have been longer. Lieut. Theodore C. Fenton, who has been standing his examination for promotion to lieutenant commander, will leave in a few days for the North, to join the U.S.S. New York upon her return to Bremerton on June 30.

On Thursday, June 16, the cruisers Tacoma and Boston came up to the yard. It was expected that the Tacoma would remain here for ten days to permit of her taking on stores before her long trip around to the Eastern coast, but on Sunday afternoon she left for San Francisco to have some work done at the Union Iron Works, which had not proved quite satisfactory on her trial trip. Mrs. Reginald F. Nicholson is the guest of her brother in San Francisco during the time that the Tacoma is there. If the ship returns to this yard Mrs. Nicholson will come up here, but otherwise she will remain in San Francisco while the Tacoma is making the trip around the Horn. Later she will go to the Eastern station and probably make a trip to Europe.

Ensign and Mrs. Harry K. Cane, have been spending the past few days at the Wellesley in San Francisco. The Boston will remain here for about five weeks while some minor repairs are made on her. Her officers report her as being in fine condition during the entire time of her absence at Panama.

## JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., June 27, 1904.

The second field day exercises were held on Thursday last, many visitors coming from the city to witness the events, six of which were run in the forenoon. Troop H won four—the 800-yard dash, with Troop E second; 220-yard dash, Troop F second; mounted high jump, Troop E second; and the horsemanship novelty, Troop G, second. The mounted tug of war was very exciting as well as interesting, the teams being composed of four men and one captain each, who were to pull the opponent ten yards in five minutes. The men were allowed to hold on to their horse in any manner, but were disqualified when any part of the body touched the ground. The event was won by Troop E.

The horsemanship novelty was a run of 150 yards each way, with rags placed at the 25, 50 and 75 yard points; the men were equipped with sabers and the horses saddled. Upon arriving at the rags placed upon the ground, they were to be picked up with the sabers by a right or left low reach and then return to the starting point with all the rags. Private Hines, of Troop H, was first and Private Burrows, Troop G, second.

Permission has been granted the steamship companies of St. Louis to run excursions to the post during the fair, and many thousands of strangers in the city, as well as the residents, take advantage of the nice ride to come out and enjoy a short but pleasant stay. The excursions are run three times weekly and as the transit companies of the city advertise the ball games played at the post between Troop K, 4th Cav., and the different teams of St. Louis, the post on Sunday, when the games are played, is crowded to overflowing. The fair is closed on Sunday, hence almost all countries are represented here, for the people seek rest and pleasure at the post.

Major B. H. Cheever, who has been visiting Col. G. S. Anderson for the past two weeks, left Monday for Omaha, Neb., after having spent a most pleasant time taking in the fair and being entertained by his many friends at the post. Lieut. Col. S. W. Fountain and Lieut. J. E. Stedje were unofficial visitors at the post Sunday, having come from the range. Capt. C. G. Sawtelle, Jr., and Lieut. G. S. Norvell, returned from short leaves the early part of the week. Lieuts. John Watson and W. B. Ren-

ziehausen, who have been absent conducting recruits to Fort Huachuca and Fort Grant, Ariz., respectively, returned to the post Friday.

Miss Hawkins, of Pittsburg, who has been the guest of Miss Emily Ayres, daughter of Major Ayres, after spending a few weeks here enjoying the entertainments given in her honor and not overlooking the World's Fair, has returned to Pittsburg, to the regret of her numerous friends in the city and the officers and ladies of the post. Mrs. Kraatz, wife of Post Q.M. Sergt. Otto Kraatz, has gone to New York, where she will visit her friends and relatives.

## FORT STEVENS.

Fort Stevens, Ore., June 23, 1904.

With the lifting of the clouds after long months of rain, Fort Stevens brightens into life again. After the dampness there came a damper to the spirits when Lieut. Alden F. Brewster, Art. Corps, received orders for the Philippines, after three years, since his graduation, of efficient work as an officer of Fort Stevens and adjutant of the district. He was very highly esteemed in this little corner of the world, and before his departure the old pioneers of Fort Stevens gave him a country supper and dance, both of which were highly successful. Lieut. W. H. Tobin, as a Kansas farmer; Lieut. A. J. Cooper, as a cowboy; Lieut. W. S. Wood, as the college lad back on the farm; Capt. William Forse, as the farmer soldier of the community; Lieut. A. F. Brewster, as a rancher; Miss Schenck and Miss Van Dyke as dairy maids out for a Sunday; Mrs. Steele as the pretty country girl, and the many other effective, as well as funny costumes, gave hilarity to an occasion that promised to be far different.

A short time ago Miss Elizabeth Schenck gave a chafing-dish supper to Dr. G. M. Van Poole, with Mrs. Steele as the other guest of honor. Dr. Van Poole is a recent and welcome addition to the garrison.

Mr. Hegardt has just finished some emplacements at this post, which are considered by many officers the finest in the country. They have not yet been turned over to the Artillery, but some two weeks ago Mr. Hegardt ran a special train out to them, all brightly illuminated with electric lights, and gave a dance in the galleries on the lineum-covered floors. When the full moon was well up in the sky, a supper, over which the Hegardts and Mr. Young had surpassed themselves, was discovered in another long gallery.

On one of the first evenings of the month Mrs. Tobin gave a quiet little waffle party to Miss Elizabeth Schenck, at which Lieut. J. E. Wilson broke the Northwestern record for waffle-eating. Lieutenant Wilson has lately been appointed adjutant of the district. Miss Deams, a recent visitor and a favorite of Fort Riley, is spending a few weeks with Capt. and Mrs. H. L. Steele. Mrs. Tobin recently gave a card party of "five hundred." Lieutenant Cooper and Miss Schenck carried off the first prizes, while one had better not mention those of Miss Deams and Mr. Hegardt. Mrs. Steele gave a delightful dinner to the young people of the garrison at which Miss Deams and Dr. Van Poole had the seats of honor.

The Chinook, better known as the Grant in the days of her transport service, is used as a dredge in the hopes of deepening the waters near Astoria. Mr. Hegardt gave an all day's trip aboard her, with a luncheon in the afternoon, to a large part of the district.

Lieut. and Mrs. J. W. C. Abbott and their sister, Miss Davidson, will leave Fort Stevens the last of the month. Lieutenant Abbott will take a month's leave before joining the class at Monroe. The garrison will be sorry to see Miss Davidson leave, on account of her gentle ways and sweet manner. On the first of the month Miss Elizabeth Schenck will sail for San Francisco, where she will spend the summer with her brother and sister, Capt. and Mrs. Davis, at the Presidio.

Captain Forse's company will leave here this week, to do guard duty at Vancouver Barracks during the absence of troops at that post for their usual camp. Dr. Van Poole will take the place of the chief surgeon, who also goes into camp from Vancouver.

Tuesday evening Mrs. Forse gave a rose dinner to the young people of the post, with seats of honor to Dr. Van Poole and Miss Schenck. The young people were all in white, and the color scheme was pink and white, in roses such as only Oregon affords. At a supper next week Mrs. Schenck will entertain the young ladies of the post. The bachelor officers and Mr. Young, to help Mr. Schenck celebrate his last birthday at home before enlisting in the Army for a commission. Miss Van Dyke made a trip to Astoria last week.

## FORT SNELLING.

Fort Snelling, Minn., June 27, 1904.

Several physicians of St. Paul and Minneapolis were given a practical exhibition of field hospital work on Tuesday, when Major E. B. Frick, chief surgeon, gave a demonstration of how the Government cares for its wounded soldiers on the battlefield. A hospital consisting of three tents had been erected on a plot of ground 75 by 125 feet. Around it were other tents, a field ambulance, wagons and horses, representing a real camp on the battlefield. Every detail was carried out just as it would be done in actual service. Soldiers impersonated the wounded, members of the Hospital Corps were sent out to search for them and to bring them in, some by ambulance, some on litters, some on litters improvised out of a blanket and two guns. The different ways in which the wounded may be carried without litters by one, two or three men, was also practically demonstrated. The members of the medical profession stated that it was one of the most interesting drills they had ever witnessed and spoke in terms of highest praise for the efficiency of the Hospital Corps at Fort Snelling. After the inspection and a visit to the hospital, the visiting physicians and the officers of the garrison were entertained at luncheon by Major and Mrs. Frick.

Major and Mrs. Rogers, of White Bear Lake, and Mr. and Mrs. Cook, of St. Paul, were here on Tuesday to visit friends and to take in the band concert. Capt. and Mrs. R. H. Van Daman entertained at dinner on Tuesday evening. The guests were Col. and Mrs. Gardner, Miss Patton and Capt. W. M. Morrow. Miss Kalman, of Summit avenue, was a guest of Mrs. Hall the past week. Company B, 21st Inf., left for Watertown, S. Dak., on Wednesday afternoon. They were escorted as far as the car line by the band and several friends. Before leaving the company was inspected by Col. Charles A. Williams, who also spoke a few appropriate words of farewell.

A large reception was given by Col. and Mrs. Williams on Tuesday evening. Notwithstanding a rain storm, which continued to rage all afternoon, a large number of officers and friends from St. Paul and Minneapolis were among the guests. The rooms were handsomely decorated with flags and Japanese lanterns, and an abundance of plants and flowers. Among those who received with Mrs. Williams were Mrs. Gardner, Mrs. Leonhauser, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Ridgway, Mrs. Sayer and Miss Patton. Gen. C. C. Carr, commanding the Department of Dakota; the Rev. Mr. Andrews, pastor of Christ's church, St. Paul, and Mr. Williams, of Minneapolis, a brother of Colonel Williams, were among the guests.

The 3d Regiment, Minnesota National Guard, which had been in camp at Camp Lakeview for the past ten days, broke camp on Thursday, and all the companies of the regiment except one came to St. Paul before leaving for their home towns. They reached St. Paul in a special train on the Milwaukee line. The 3d Regiment and the St. Paul Battalion of Artillery will go into camp July 1. Under the supervision of Chaplain and Mrs. Osewaarde the Fort Snelling Sunday school held their annual picnic

at Minnehaha park last Friday. An invitation, extended to all the children of the garrison, their parents and friends, met with a ready response and a party of about seventy-five gathered at the post chapel, with ample provisions for a day's outing and eager to start out. During the early morning hours clouds threatened to interfere with the plans. With the exception of a single shower in the afternoon, the day proved to be an ideal picnic day. Ample transportation was furnished by the quartermaster and the party returned at six o'clock in the evening, more than pleased with the day's outing.

Col. John H. Dorst, 3d Cav., in command at Fort Assiniboine, passed through St. Paul on Saturday on a three months' leave. Mrs. Patton, of Detroit, Mich., arrived in the post on Saturday to visit with her daughter, Mrs. C. Gardner.

At the chapel service on Sunday morning Chaplain James Osewaarde administered the sacrament of baptism to Barendina, youngest daughter of Col. and Mrs. C. Gardner. The chapel had been prettily decorated for the occasion with roses and sweet peas. Considerable interest was shown in the service, as was evident from the large number of friends who were present, among whom were also Mrs. Kline and Miss Marvin, of St. Paul, and Mrs. and Miss Patton, of Detroit, Mich.

An examining board, of which Major Frick is president, was convened at this place on last Thursday for the purpose of examining the Rev. Mr. Dallam, of Minneapolis, for the position of chaplain in the United States Army. The examinations will be continued during the present week. Capt. C. E. Hampton left for Canada on Saturday on a hunting and fishing tour. He expects to be gone several weeks.

## FORT HARRISON.

Fort Harrison, June 23, 1904.

The baseball teams from Forts Missoula and Assiniboine arrived in the garrison Friday afternoon and Saturday morning, June 17 and 18. The first game was played last Saturday afternoon between Harrison and Missoula, the result of which was a victory for Harrison. So far, six games have been played, Harrison having won four and lost none; Missoula has two to her credit and has lost two. As yet Assiniboine has lost all. The games are well attended by the members of the post and citizens of Helena.

At the annual rifle competition of the 24th Infantry, held Thursday morning, June 23, Forts Missoula and Assiniboine went down to defeat before the superior prowess of the post team. Each battalion of the regiment was represented by a team of four men and the shooting consisted of a slow firing at 200, 300, 500 and 600 yards, rapid firing at 200 and 300 yards, and one skirmish run. The winning team, Fort Harrison, was awarded a keg of beer, while the second best team, Missoula, secured twenty street car tickets. The results of the shooting were: Harrison, 638; Missoula, 567, and Assiniboine, 556. Miss Long, who has been the guest of Capt. and Mrs. William R. Dashiell during the winter and spring, left Friday morning, June 17, for her home in Memphis, Tenn. Miss Long spent a few days in Butte with Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Leavell and from there went to Salt Lake City for a short visit before returning to her home.

A very pleasant social affair of the week was the evening card party given by Capt. and Mrs. Ernest B. Gose on Thursday, June 23, in honor of their guests, Lieut. and Mrs. Robert S. Knox, and the visitors of the post.

The house was profusely decorated with sunflowers and wild roses. The amusement of the evening was the popular game of sixty-three. Punch was served during the evening, and after the games were finished refreshments were served at the tables and pretty prizes were awarded the winners. Mrs. W. R. Dashiell received a beautiful cup and saucer, and Mrs. S. P. Gunn a bronze pin tray. The gentlemen's prizes were awarded to Capt. H. B. Nelson and Mr. Harry Yaeger, the prizes being a stein and picture frame. Capt. and Mrs. Gose's guests were the officers and ladies of the garrison, the visiting officers and ladies and a few friends from Helena, Lieut. and Mrs. T. A. Baldwin, of Fort Assiniboine, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. William Wallace, of Helena.

The officer's club was the scene of a delightful dance Tuesday evening, June 14, when Capt. and Mrs. H. H. Nelson entertained in honor of Lieut. and Mrs. W. C. Sweeney. The quarters were most attractively decorated, quantities of cut flowers being used, together with Japanese lanterns and parasols. Punch was served in the billiard room, in which were arranged beautiful little nooks, where large bunches of American beauty roses and soft fairy lights made delightful tete-a-tetes. The affair proved to be one of the greatest treats of the season, for nowhere are the young people more fond of going or are they greeted with a more graceful and charming hospitality. Dancing began about 8:30 and lasted until a late hour, after which a dainty menu was served. Capt. and Mrs. Nelson's guests numbered about sixty persons.

Major Gen. Alfred E. Bates, retired, in company with several officers of the Great Northern railroad, spent a short time in the garrison Thursday, June 16, and was entertained by Col. James A. Buchanan. During their stay the party was tendered a concert by the band. Colonel Buchanan accompanied the party as far as Butte, and returned to the post Monday.

Capt. and Mrs. Isaac C. Jenks celebrated their seventh wedding anniversary very informally on Thursday evening, June 16. During the first part of the evening the guests were entertained with a band concert, after which cards were enjoyed until a late hour. At the close of the game most tempting refreshments were served. Capt. and Mrs. Jenks's guests were the officers and ladies of the garrison.

Miss Pfouts, of Butte, who had been the guest of Capt. and Mrs. H. B. Nelson for the past two weeks, returned to her home Saturday, June 25.

"An evening in China," was spent with Dr. and Mrs. Robert E. Sievers on Monday, June 13. During the visit the guests were shown a number of handsomely embroidered draperies, silks, fur garments and rare curios of ivory and cloisonné work, collected by the Doctor during his service in China. The collection is a most interesting and valuable one. At the close of the evening's entertainment a delicious lunch was served. Those invited to spend the evening were Mr. and Mrs. Babcock, Lieut. and Mrs. W. C. Sweeney, Judge McConnell, Mr. and Mrs. H. Sieben, Capt. and Mrs. I. C. Jenks, Mrs. A. D. Epping, Capt. and Mrs. G. A. Skinner, Mrs. E. L. Golding, Major and Mrs. E. Chandler, Mrs. Pusifer, Miss Pusifer, Miss Kessler, Mr. Kessler, Capt. W. B. Cochran, Capt. A. Laws, Miss Long, Capt. and Mrs. W. R. Dashiell, Mr. H. M. Pearson, Col. J. A. Buchanan, Lieut. and Mrs. Sanford, Mrs. S. P. Gunn, Capt. and Mrs. H. B. Nelson and Lieutenants Burt, McDonald, Crockett and Severson.

Lieut. John B. Sanford, accompanied by Mrs. Sanford, left June 17, to survey the road to be taken by the command on its practice march next month to the Yellowstone park. Lieut. and Mrs. Sanford will return about July 1.

Lieut. and Mrs. Walter C. Sweeney were host and hostess on Wednesday at a very pretty dinner. The table was charmingly arranged, the centerpiece being a big bunch of carnations. Covers were laid for eight and the guests were Major and Mrs. E. L. Chandler, Lieut. and Mrs. R. S. Knox and Capt. and Mrs. E. B. Gose.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Sylvia Mueller, of Cincinnati, Ohio, to Lieut. James A. McDonald. The wedding will take place in July.

Lieut. and Mrs. Robert S. Knox, who came from Fort Missoula, to attend the series of ball games to be played between the three teams of the 24th Infantry during the month, are the guests of Capt. and Mrs. E. B. Gose.

Capt. and Mrs. Isaac C. Jenks gave a beautiful progressive dinner Friday evening, June 24, in honor of their guest, Mrs. A. D. Epping. The color scheme was red.



Their guests, eighteen in number, were seated at five small tables, elaborately decorated with carnations and maiden hair ferns. The guests were Col. J. A. Buchanan, Lieut. and Mrs. W. C. Sweeney, Lieut. T. B. Crockett, Mrs. A. D. Epping, Lieut. and Mrs. R. S. Knox, Mr. and Mrs. E. Braden, Mr. and Mrs. O. McConnell, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Harlow and Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Atwater.

Capt. Thomas T. Frissell, of Fort Assiniboine, arrived in the garrison this morning to be the guest of Colonel Buchanan for a few days.

A jolly party was given Wednesday by Capt. and Mrs. H. B. Nelson at the Broadwater Natatorium, in honor of Lieut. and Mrs. Robert S. Knox. After spending several hours in the plunge the party returned to the post and enjoyed a delicious Dutch supper at the home of the host and hostess.

The chapel service room never looked prettier than it did on Thursday night, June 23, when the members of the Christian Endeavor Association gave their quarterly social. The room was prettily decorated with Chinese lanterns, flags and quantities of cut flowers. A musical program was rendered during the evening, after which refreshments of ice cream and cake were served.

Lieut. Col. George Ruhlén, Q.M. Dpt., spent a short time in the garrison last week, and was entertained by Capt. and Mrs. Jenks.

#### WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., June 29, 1904.

During the past two weeks the events of the moment have awakened only a passing interest; all thoughts have been centered on the battle between life and death, and the suspense and sorrow borne by those nearest and dearest to Prof. Wright P. Edgerton have been shared by all. The end came on Friday morning at about six o'clock.

Funeral services with full military honors were held at the cadet chapel on Monday morning at eleven o'clock. The chancel, font and pulpit were literally covered with beautiful flowers. The services were conducted by the Rev. Herbert Shipman, chaplain of the Academy. The hymns "Abide With Me" and "Hark, Hark, My Soul," were sung by the cadet choir. The Superintendent and the members of the Academic Board were pallbearers. The officers on duty at the post were present in full uniform and the officers of the 88th Infantry, Mass. V.M., under the command of Col. William A. Pew, who are spending a week at the Academy, attended in a body. The last tribute of respect was tendered alike by the institution of the staff, of which Professor Edgerton was an honored member, by the Army, in which he had rendered varied service, and by personal friends from far and near. Col. and Mrs. Edgar W. Bass, Gen. and Mrs. Hasbrouck, Col. Biddle Porter, Lieut. Col. Wilder, Hon. John Bigelow, were among the numbers attending the impressive ceremonies through which thrilled much heartfelt sorrow.

Upon the conclusion of the service at the chapel the procession, to the sad, sweet strains of Chopin's "Funeral March," slowly wound its way to the cemetery. There the committal service was read, and in the midst of the profusion of flowers and foliage, now at the very perfection of bloom, the lesson of the Resurrection seemed very real. The solemn words and prayers over, the bugle sounded taps and the volleys fired above the grave, marked the soldier's last resting place.

Mrs. William Tod Helmuth, who has been spending several months with her daughter, and Dr. and Mrs. William Tod Helmuth, Jr., were among the relatives attending the service. Professor Edgerton leaves a widow and one daughter, to whom the sympathies of every heart in the community go out in their great sorrow.

Col. William A. Pew, of the 8th Infantry of Massachusetts, with the staff and line officers of his command, to the number of forty-two, arrived at the Military Academy for instruction from June 25 to July 2, using the barracks, messing with the cadets and forming to all intents and purposes a temporary special class in West Point. Each officer had a Krag rifle and 300 rounds of ball ammunition, his revolver and ammunition for it. Colonel Pew has secured permission for this innovation in the routine of West Point only after encountering many obstacles. The following is a list of the officers: Colonel Pew, Lieutenant Colonel Bailey, Majors Stoford, Graves and Edredge, Captain Sleeper, Captain Clark, Captain Barr, Captain Butler, Lieutenants Chase, McIsaac, Conrath, Stearns, Caswell and Wallace, of the staff and line officers; Captains Hilliker, Packard, Sweetser, Canfield, Cutler, Jewett, Burnham, Flaherty, Bradford, Holt, Lieutenants Cobey, Hillman, Wiley, Campbell, Jones, Greenwood, Holdsworth, Reed, Lounsbury, McBride, Nichols, Ross, Perry, Hanson, Donaldson, Stropole and Gage.

The new flag designed for the Secretary of War was used for the first time at West Point on June 14 at the grand review given in honor of the English Ambassador. The flag is of red silk, white fringed, with the coat of arms of the United States in the center of it. Its identity was a puzzle to a large number of the people present.

#### FORT WADSWORTH.

Fort Wadsworth, N.Y., June 28, 1904.

During the last week Wadsworth has been on the move. Almost all the command has been down to Fort Hancock for target practice, at one time leaving but one company in the post. No casualties have as yet been reported from targets.

A very interesting and enjoyable event occurred to those who were left in the post on Thursday, June 23, when Major M. C. Wyeth's mother celebrated her eightieth birthday. Mrs. Wyeth received nearly two hundred letters and cards of congratulation from her relatives and friends. The 5th Band, Art. Corps, under leader John J. Krider, from Fort Hamilton, tendered her a compliment-

ary concert, after which the garrison was entertained by Major Wyeth. The surprise of the evening, however, was when the birthday cake appeared, supporting eighty candles, by actual count, all lighted. It made a very pretty display.

Mr. Buckley and Miss Buckley, of Washington, D.C., are visiting Capt. M. C. Buckley, Art. Corps. Mrs. Howard, of Atlanta, is visiting Lieut. Col. W. L. Marshall, U.S. Engineers. Miss Grace McCallan is visiting Capt. R. L. Carmichael, Art. Corps.

#### BORN.

CASAD.—At Fort Riley, Kas., June 23, to the wife of Lieut. Adam F. Casad, Art. Corps, a son.

CURTIS.—At Washington, D.C., June 25, 1904, to the wife of Capt. L. A. Curtis, 22d U.S. Inf., a daughter, Barbara Kent Curtis.

EATON.—At Manila, P.I., May 22, 1904, to the wife of Capt. Harry A. Eaton, 23d Inf., a son.

GREY.—At Fort Riley, Kas., June 22, 1904, to the wife of Squadron Sergeant Major Grey, 8th Cav., a son.

GRUNWELL.—At Washington, D.C., June 13, 1904, to the wife of Surg. Alfred G. Grunwell, U.S.N., a son.

TAYLOR.—At 2 Mountain View, The Park, Hong Kong, China, March 16, 1904, to the wife of the Hon. Basil Taylor, F.R.S., etc., (late Commander Royal Navy), a son, grandson of the late Colonel, the Right Honorable Edward Taylor, of Ardglisan, Balbriggan, Ireland, and grandson of Lieut. Col. Henry B. Osgood, deputy commissary general, U.S.A.

#### MARRIED.

BRANT—CUSHING.—At New York city, June 17, 1904, Miss Ethel F. Cushing and Lieut. Gerald C. Brant, U.S.A.

BURR—MORRIS.—At Jericho, Long Island, N.Y., June 29, 1904, Miss Helen Van Cortlandt Morris, to Capt. Nelson B. Burr, 12th Regiment, N.G.N.Y.

FRY—MAUS.—At the post chapel, Fort Riley, Kas., June 29, 1904, Capt. Edgar A. Fry, 13th Inf., and Miss Mary Maus, daughter of Lieutenant Colonel Maus, Medical Department, U.S.A.

LINCOLN—CLARK.—At Delaware City, Del., June 18, 1904, Lieut. Francis H. Lincoln, U.S.A., and Miss Bertie E. Clark.

LISTER—KNIGHT.—At Buffalo, N.Y., June 28, 1904, Lieut. Ralph B. Lister, 1st U.S. Inf., and Miss Winifred Van Sanford Knight.

PALMER—HARDING.—At Chicago, Ill., June 21, 1904, Lieut. Bruce Palmer, 10th U.S. Cav., son of the late Major George H. Palmer, U.S.A., and Miss Madeline Harding.

POPE—DRUM.—At Rome, Italy, June 4, 1904, Miss Nellie Belle Drum, to Lieut. Ralph Elton Pope, U.S.N.

RAND—BROWN.—At San Francisco, Cal., June 15, 1904, Capt. Irving Wallace Rand, U.S.A., and Mrs. Kathryn Ewing Brown.

SANFORD—GREVES.—On Wednesday, June 22, 1904, at St. Luke's Church, Roselle, N.J., Helen Sanford, daughter of Mr. Lewis S. Greves, to Paym. John Rumsey Sanford, U.S.N.

STERN—LIEBER.—At Washington, D.C., June 30, 1904, Miss Amelia Frances Lieber, daughter of Gen. G. Norman Lieber, U.S.A., retired, to Mr. Charles Falconer Stern, of Providence, R.I.

WHITNEY—STILLMAN.—At the home of the bride's mother, Elizabeth Webster, daughter of the late Capt. Charles A. Stillman, U.S.M.C., retired, and Robert Fletcher Whitney.

YATES—LAWRENCE.—On May 31, 1904, at Schenectady, N.Y., William Chauncey Yates, to Grace Phillips Lawrence, niece of Pay Dir. Arthur Burtis, U.S.N.

#### DIED.

BOURCHIER.—At Westchester, N.Y., June 25, 1904, John Bouchier, son of Master Electrician Thomas E. Bouchier, aged two years and three months.

BROWN.—At Washington, D.C., June 22, 1904, Mr. Jesse Brown, uncle of Lieut. Robert R. Wallach, 3d U.S. Cav.

HIGGINSON.—At Salem, Mass., June 19, 1904, Mr. Stephen Higginson, brother of Rear Admiral F. J. Higginson, U.S.N.

HOPKINS.—At North Hatley, Canada, June 17, 1904, Mr. James H. Hopkins, father of Capt. William Hopkins, U.S.M.C.

MAGEE.—On June 26, 1904, at her home, 238 Sixteenth street, Brooklyn, N.Y., Emily Louisa Magee, wife of Chief Engr. Samuel H. Magee, U.S.R.C.S.

NEWTON.—At Ithaca, N.Y., June 20, 1904, Mrs. J. D. Newton, wife of Assistant Engineer Newton, U.S.R.C.S., retired.

SMITH.—At New Orleans, La., June 19, 1904, Marshall J. Smith, a graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy, who resigned in February, 1881.

TUTTLE.—At San Francisco, Cal., June 16, 1904, Mrs. Emma M. Tuttle, wife of Capt. Francis M. Tuttle, U.S.R.C.S.

#### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer any questions by mail.

PRIVATE.—Petty officers in the Navy are appointed by the commanding officer of the vessel.

J. M. G.—Apply to the Superintendent of the U.S.M.A., West Point, N.Y., for a copy of the rules governing the admission and examination of cadets.

CO. Q.M. asks: Where is a Co. Q.M. sergeant's place

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In line, if he has any? Also what is his duty as Q.M. sergeant in Infantry? Is it his duty to take charge of the company mess? Answer: A company quartermaster sergeant is posted in line of file closer in rear of second file from left of company. He is generally detailed to look after company mess, especially in the field, and has general supervision over all company property. He may also be used as a duty sergeant.

V. L. C. asks: A states that after the adjutant commands non-commissioned officers post march that the right and left guides of the guard halt and come to an order arms, faced to the rear, and then face to the front. B states that they halt and face to the front, and then come to an order arms. Which is correct? Answer: Halt a trifle in rear of their place in line, execute order arms and then dress up to place in line.

INQUIRER.—Monkeys are used as an article of diet in South America. The savage tribes in the interior of Brazil are exceedingly fond of roast monkey, and it is estimated by Humboldt that one small tribe of 200 Indians consumed over 1,200 monkeys during a year. It is said that until recently monkey meat was for sale in the butcher shops of Rio Janeiro. The flesh of fried monkey, it is said, somewhat resembles rabbit in flavor and has no unpleasant or peculiar taste.

M. B.—You would have to apply to a college to find out if there was a vacancy for a military instructor.

A. G.—The cartridge used in the Krag rifle is .30 caliber. Apply to the Chief of Ordnance, U.S.A., Washington, D.C., as to securing the rifle you desire.

H. R. P. asks: (1) Drilling by numbers, does "fix bayonets" break numbers? (2) If not, is "charge bayonets" from right shoulder executed by numbers? (3) Is "lie down" executed by numbers? (4) If so does the firing break the numbers? Answer: In drilling by numbers as stipulated therein should be used, but, for detailed instruction, the instructor may divide these motions into several. Fix bayonets does not break the numbers. Charge bayonets from right shoulder is divided into three motions: Lie down" executed by numbers? (4) If so does the firing break cut by numbers, there being two counts, (par. 22, Circular 16, 1897.) For the purpose of instruction the load may be divided into numbers and drilled in that way.

C. B. DeL. asks: (1) Does an enlisted man execute the rifle salute when in ranks, in case he is spoken to by an officer? (2) How many rests are there? Is parade rest included in the rests to rest the men, or is it a part of a ceremony? (3) In forming "front into line of platoons in column of fours," by whom is the leading platoon halted? (4) In forming "on right into line," does the chief of the first platoon give the command "forward march," after giving "right turn, march?" Answer: (1) Yes, if a reply is necessary. (2) Four. Parade rest is considered a rest and is at the same time part of the manual of arms. (3) The command to halt is given by the chief of the leading platoon. (4) No, because if properly executed the movement will not have been completed when the guide has advanced platoon distance.

B. writes: There was a very heated argument in our army as to who ranked the highest, a first sergeant of a company, or a battalion sergeant major; one party saying, for an illustration of what I mean, that during an encampment for instance, if a first sergeant should get an order from a sergeant major to report to latter's headquarters at a certain hour, would it be compulsory for that first sergeant to comply with those orders, according to Army regulations. Please apply this question to regimental sergeant major also. Answer: Battalion sergeant major ranks a first sergeant, as the former is one of the non-commissioned staff, any of whom outrank a first sergeant. The regimental sergeant major is highest in rank of non-commissioned officers. Sergeant majors do not have "headquarters" and issue no orders except through a commissioned officer.

W. E. M. asks: Par. 219, Inf. Drill Reg., adopted Oct. 2, 1891. Does the company continue the march without the command "forward march" after having formed into column of fours? Answer: No. The commanding officer of the company will have to give the necessary commands to put the column in motion again.

W. J. F. asks: My company had a prize drill. All the members were dropped out except seven men. The command was given "about face," then "right face," then "port arms," then "right face." I came down to the order from "port" when "right face" was given; the other six men remained at "port." Kindly inform me who was right. Answer: Those men that executed the facing movement while still at the "port" were correct.

CITIZEN: If the National Guard of your State is organized under the Militia bill and has been reported to the War Department by officers of the Army, as conforming to the law, the Federal Government will pay the State for its encampment.

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proposals for dredging in Potomac River,  
D.C., will be received here until 12 M., July  
11, 1904, and then publicly opened. Informa-  
tion furnished on application. A. M. Miller,  
Col., Engrs.

U.S. Engineer Office, 2728 Penna. Ave.,  
N.W., Washington, D.C., June 20, 1904  
Sealed proposals for dredging in Rappa-  
hannock River, Va., will be received here  
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### FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., June 27, 1904.

The Artillery battalion will hold its monthly competition in small arms firing to-day on the Pawnee Flats. Capt. W. S. McNair, assisted by Lieut. W. F. Morrison, will be in charge of the contest. The Field Artillery will also continue its tests with the Luger pistol in the same vicinity, several men having been selected from the battalion for firing purposes.

Mrs. Miller, of Paola, Kas., mother of Mrs. Casad, arrived at the post last week for a visit with Lieut. and Mrs. Adam F. Casad. A son was born to Mrs. Casad on Thursday, June 23.

The wife of Squadron Sergeant Major Grey, 8th Cav., gave birth to a boy on June 22.

Mrs. W. H. Barber, of Abilene, entertained in honor of Miss Maus, of the post, at luncheon one day last week. Miss Maus will be married on June 29 in the post chapel to Capt. E. A. Fry, 13th Inf., who is a native of Abilene.

The Kansas Undertaker's Association held its yearly convention in Junction City last week and on Wednesday morning visited the post in a body. They were met by Col. E. Z. Steever, 4th Cav., who commands the garrison during the absence of General Moore at Omaha, and were entertained in the riding hall by a splendid exhibition of horsemanship, which was fully appreciated. There was bareback and Cossack riding as well as hippodrome races. The high hurdle jumping and the broncho busting appealed strongly to the visitors. Between numbers on the program the 4th Cavalry band rendered enlivening selections. After the riding hall performance Colonel Steever conducted the visitors about the post and showed them many points of interest.

Capt. William Lassiter, Field Art., is expected to join the post this week from Washington, D.C., where he has been since last December, a member of the board of officers revising the drill regulations for the Field Artillery. Captain Lassiter is ordered here in order that he may familiarize himself with the equipment of the new 3-inch quick firing field piece which will shortly be issued to a battery at this post.

Lieut. E. Z. Steever, 11th Inf., son of Colonel Steever, who has been assigned to Co. A of his regiment, with station at Fort D. A. Russell, has been visiting his parents here for the past two weeks.

With the opening of the summer season, parties of officers and ladies have already commenced the pleasant evening drives to Manhattan Beach and return. A number of parties were down during the past week.

The 4th Cavalry Non-commissioned Staff and Band entertained the 9th Artillery Band on Saturday evening with a farewell dinner. The post non-commissioned staff was also present. The affair reflects no little credit upon the management, for rarely, if ever before, was anybody more royally entertained. The menu was a lengthy one and the edibles delicious. After the gastronomical feast had been run off cigars, cigarettes and liquid refreshments were next in order. A string and a vocal quartet rendered selections during the evening. The party broke up in the "wee small hours."

The 9th Artillery band, according to present arrangements, will leave here on the afternoon of July 1, arriving at Fort Tampa on the afternoon of the 5th, on which date it will take boat for Key West Barracks, its new station. An effort has been made to have the band remain here over the 4th of July, but from all appearances it seems to have met with little success.

"Tom Allen," city of Marshall of Junction City for so many years, has at last been laid to rest. For the past thirty years he has been well known to all officers and men who have served at Fort Riley. He underwent a serious operation in Kansas City two weeks ago, from the effects of which he never recovered. He was a prominent Odd Fellow. Although known as "Tom Allen" his right name was T. A. Cullinan.

As an appreciation of his work in charge of the provost guard in town on last day, the citizens of Junction City presented Lieut. J. P. Baney, 4th Cav., with a beautiful 45 Colt's revolver and a gold mounted meerschaum pipe.

Capt. John T. Haines, 11th Cav., and Mrs. Haines entertained on Wednesday evening, on the occasion of their crystal wedding anniversary. Capt. John C. W. Brooks,

Field Art., left for St. Louis on Saturday, where he will meet Gen. J. H. Wilson, retired, who is conducting Captain Brooks's daughter from Washington.

The officers' polo team will go to Kansas City on July 1, where they will play two games with the team of the Kansas City Hunt Club on Friday and Saturday.

The post team tackled the Hays City combination yesterday under the most dreary circumstances. A drizzling rain set in about noon and continued the remainder of the day. Under ordinary circumstances the game would not have been played, but as the visiting team had journeyed 140 miles for the purpose of playing that one game, it was decided to have it go on. The athletic park diamond was too heavy from the recent rains, so the contest came off on the diamond in the Cavalry post. After the first inning the visitors never had a look in, the soldiers proving mud huns of the first water. Hay and Minton were in the points for Riley with fine support, not an error being made, which was remarkable when the state of the weather and the grounds is considered. Hays had a fair box artist in the person of Schuler, but the home team found him on several occasions, especially in the fourth, when four runs were scored. A double play by Riley in the fourth and a running catch in center by Main of the same team were the features of the game. Score: Hays City, 1; Fort Riley, 9.

### FORT ETHAN ALLEN.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., June 27, 1904.

Major Gen. Henry C. Corbin visited this garrison Saturday and reviewed the troops and batteries. Friday evening General Corbin arrived at Shelburne Farms and was the guest of Dr. W. S. Webb. On Saturday morning Dr. Webb's private cars, Ellmere and Marquita, were run special from Shelburne to the post, carrying General Corbin and a party from the farms. After the review, which was a decided credit to the garrison, Gen. and Mrs. Corbin, Capt. James A. Moss, Dr. and Mrs. W. S. Webb, Miss Frederica Webb, Vanderbilt Webb, Mrs. A. Breeze, Miss Catherine Dix, J. Putzier, Mr. and Mrs. J. Bird, A. Lawrence and A. Reynolds, composing Dr. Webb's party, Gen. and Mrs. T. S. Peck, Miss Theodora Peck and ex-Governor U. H. Woodbury, of Burlington, and all the officers and ladies of the garrison, were invited to the quarters of Lieut. Col. Alexander Rodgers, 15th Cav., to meet General Corbin. The affair was also the occasion of a luncheon party. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon General Corbin and party, also Dr. Webb and his guests, returned to Shelburne Farms on the special and the General remained the guest of the Farms until this morning, when he went to Plattsburg Barracks in Dr. Webb's launch El Frida, where he will review the Infantrymen. Lieut. Col. Alexander Rodgers and Capt. Francis C. Marshall, 15th Cav., accompanied the General to Plattsburg.

Lieut. and Mrs. Frank E. Hopkins, Art. Corps, entertained a party of friends at luncheon Saturday afternoon.

One of the most pleasant social gatherings at this garrison this season occurred at the quarters of Major and Mrs. Curtis B. Hoppin, 15th Cav., Thursday evening, when a very large majority of the officers and ladies of the post were entertained in a new and unique party, entitled "Title of Books." The rooms were tastefully decorated with flowers and ferns, the main part of the decorations being home-made pictures. During the evening the guests were allotted numbers and it was the rule to find the corresponding number on one of the many pictures. When this was done they were to guess the title of the book which the picture illustrated. The prizes were awarded to those who guessed the largest number correctly. Capt. Francis C. Marshall carried off the honors for the gentlemen, and Mrs. Marshall for the ladies. Lieut. and Mrs. William S. Barriger, 15th Cav., were awarded the consolation prizes. The refreshments were very dainty and elaborate. The evening was also made pleasant by the rendition of several very choice musical numbers. Miss Henrietta Holmes, niece of Major Hoppin, in whose honor the gathering was held, incidental to her introduction to the officers and ladies, sang in a manner which fully displayed her sweet and excellent voice. Lieut. and Mrs. Arthur N. Pickel, 15th Cav., gave piano and vocal selection, Mrs. William C. Gardenhire vocal music, while Richard Furnival and Charles H. Patterson gave a duet on the mandolin, which was highly appreciated.

Lieut. and Mrs. Leon R. Partridge, 15th Cav., returned to the garrison Friday evening after a pleasant week's leave spent at the Lieutenant's home in Winchester, N. H. Lieut. Charles M. Bunker, A.C., who has been en-ton, Savannah, Ga., and the Tybee Island, returned to joying a six weeks' absence in New York city, Washington the post Friday evening. Mrs. Bunker, who accompanied the Lieutenant, will not return to the post until after the maneuvers, enjoying the summer at Tybee Island with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Campbell, who have been the guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Philip Mowry, 15th Cav., returned to their home at Chester, Pa., on Wednesday afternoon. Mrs. Joseph T. Clarke, who has been visiting at Philadelphia, Pa., has returned to the garrison.

Mrs. Frank E. Hopkins, and mother, Mrs. C. A. Caine, very pleasantly entertained a party of ladies Wednesday afternoon at five o'clock tea. Among the outside res-

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dents of the garrison who were guests were Mrs. I. L. Belden and daughter, Miss Grace, of Stafford, Conn.; Mrs. F. L. Taft, of Burlington, and Mrs. F. P. Sawyer, of Essex Junction. Mrs. R. P. Jones, of New York city, is the guest of Major and Mrs. Joseph T. Clark, Med. Dept. Mrs. Philip Mowry entertained a party of ladies of the garrison last Monday afternoon. Dainty refreshments were served and a pleasant social afternoon enjoyed.

Lieut. Charles E. Wheatley, A.C., of Fort Banks, Mass., was visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Wheatley, at his home in Montpelier, Vt., during the past week. Capt. and Mrs. Edward A. Shuttleworth, Q.M.D., are visiting Miss Minnie Moore at Northfield, Vt.

The post bowling team rolled a game with the crack team of Burlington Friday evening on the Academy alleys in that city. The post team, which has lately been re-organized, showed up to a fine advantage. They secured one of the three games and were only beaten by a small score in the other two. The result stood as follows: Post, 73, 85, 95; Burlington, 78, 80, 84. The team as it now stands, and it will probably be permanent, includes Signal Sergt. R. C. Carlisle, 1st Sergt. Francis Parker, 2nd Battery, Sergt. William F. Bundy, Troop M, 15th Cav., Corp'l J. L. Thwaites, 2nd Battery, and Pvt. William Lake, 27th Battery. Lieut. Arthur J. Lynch, 15th Cav., is manager of the team and his work in promoting interest is to be highly commended.

Capt. and Mrs. T. B. Lamoreaux, Art. Corps, Lieut. and Mrs. Arthur N. Pickel, Lieut. and Mrs. William C. Gardenhire and Lieut. and Mrs. Joseph I. McMullen, 15th Cav., composed a very delightful driving party on Wednesday afternoon, which drove to Shelburne Farms and enjoyed the afternoon exceedingly. Lieut. and Mrs. Arthur N. Pickel, 15th Cav., entertained at dinner Thursday evening Lieut. and Mrs. Frank E. Hopkins, Mrs. C. A. Caine and Dr. H. W. Hopkins. On Wednesday evening Lieut. and Mrs. William C. Gardenhire, 15th Cav., entertained Major and Mrs. Curtis B. Hoppin, 15th Cav., Miss Henrietta Holmes, Lieut. and Mrs. George Bowman, 15th Cav., and Lieut. I. S. Martin, 15th Cav., at a very pleasant dinner party.

For the first time since the stationing of the Light Artillery at this garrison, arrangements have been made for their annual target practice to take place without leaving the reservation. Major E. E. Gayle, commanding, Capt. John Conklin and Lieut. Frank E. Hopkins, adjutant, have leased property opposite the reservation for the Government on which to erect the targets, with a range of 3,000 yards. The practice will begin some time in July, so that it can be completed before the maneuvers.

Major and Mrs. Curtis B. Hoppin, 15th Cav., are entertaining Capt. H. S. Richmond, of Troop B, National Guard of Albany, N.Y., who arrived at the garrison Saturday; also Mrs. Clara B. Davidson, widow of General Davidson, who arrived yesterday from Washington. Capt. and Mrs. Francis C. Marshall, 15th Cav., had as guests at a pleasant dinner party Saturday evening Lieut. and Mrs. Frank E. Hopkins, A.C., Mrs. C. A. Caine, Mr. H. W. Hopkins, Miss Henrietta Holmes and Lieut. S. W. Robertson, 15th Cav. A very pleasant and enjoyable evening was spent at the new club Friday evening, the occasion being the officers' hop at which the ladies of the garrison were guests.

Lieuts. Richard B. Going and James O. Ross, 15th Cav.,

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From **O. O. HOWARD.**

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"It is very pure, soft and good."

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Chairman of Committee on Public Health of the New York County Medical Association.

"I take great pleasure in testifying to the value of Highland Spring Water in cases of gouty, uric acid and other deranged conditions of the general system attended with renal congestion or diminished secretion of the urine; and in nearly every type of indigestion, and in the rheumatic diathesis."

From **A. L. RANEY, A. M., M. D.**

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who have been confined to their quarters, ill, have returned to duty. Another case of diphtheria has been found in the home of Commissary Sergeant Smith, his daughter, Mabel, having contracted the disease. His quarters are in quarantine. The other two diphtheria patients are improving.

The post baseball team met with two defeats this week, the first at Northfield, Vt., where they played the Norwich University team. The Norwich team was held down to five runs, while the post secured one. Geiger and Hennessey did good work in the box. The next day, Thursday, the team went to St. Albans and crossed bats with the team of the Northern League of that city. At this game they were defeated. William Upton, formerly 13th Cav., who made a reputation for himself in Manila on the Army team as a pitcher, has been re-enlisted and assigned to Troop 1, 15th Cav., at this post. The battalion of Field Artillery have formed a team and played their first game at Essex Junction, Thursday afternoon, with the Edmunds of that city. The Artillerymen administered to the Edmunds their first defeat of the season. Score 11 to 6. The post team have only been defeated three games this season, the two foregoing and their first game with the 5th Infantry team at Plattsburg Barracks.

The post baseball team and the Artillery battalion team played one of the most closely contested and interesting games of ball at the garrison this season yesterday afternoon. The post team were the victors, securing three runs to the battermen's one. A large crowd witnessed the contest.

### STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

#### DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT COMMANDS.

- The Atlantic Division—Major Gen. Henry C. Corbin, U.S.A. Headquarters Governors Island, N.Y.
  - The Department of the East—Major Gen. Henry C. Corbin, U.S.A., (to command temporarily.) Headquarters Governors Island, N.Y.
  - The Department of the Gulf—Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Barry, U.S.A. Headquarters Atlanta, Ga.
- The Northern Division—Major Gen. John C. Bates, U.S.A. Headquarters St. Louis, Mo.
  - The Department of the Lakes—Brig. Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A. Chicago, Ill.
  - The Department of the Missouri—Brig. Gen. Theodore J. Wint, U.S.A. Headquarters Omaha, Neb.
  - The Department of Dakota—Brig. Gen. C. C. Carr, Headquarters St. Paul, Minn.
- The Southwestern Division—Major Gen. Samuel S. Sumner, U.S.A. Headquarters Oklahoma City, Oklahoma Territory.
  - The Department of Texas—Brig. Gen. Jesse M. Lee, U.S.A. Headquarters San Antonio, Texas.
  - The Department of the Colorado—Brig. Gen. Frank D. Baldwin, U.S.A. Headquarters Denver, Colo.
- The Pacific Division—Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U.S.A. Headquarters San Francisco, Cal.
  - The Department of California—Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U.S.A. Headquarters San Francisco, Cal.
  - The Department of the Columbia—Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, U.S.A. Headquarters Vancouver Barracks, Wash.
- The Philippines Division—Major Gen. James F. Wade, U.S.A. Headquarters Manila, P.I.
  - The Department of Luzon—Brig. Gen. George M. Randall, U.S.A. Headquarters Manila, P.I.
  - The Department of the Visayas—Brig. Gen.

William H. Carter, U.S.A. Headquarters Hilo, P.I.

(c) The Department of Mindanao—Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A. Headquarters Zamboanga, P.I.

### ENGINEERS.

Band and Companies E, F, G and H, Washington Barracks, D.C.; A, B, C and D, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; I, K, L and M, Manila, P.I.

### SIGNAL CORPS.

Headquarters, Washington, D.C. A and B, Fort Myer, Va.; C, Benicia Barracks, Cal.; D, Fort Egbert, Alaska; G, Fort Wood, N.Y.; E, F, H, in Philippines. Address Manila.

### CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Headquarters, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Fort Clark, Texas; A, B, C and D, Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

2d Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.

3d Cav.—Headquarters, A, B, I, K, L, M, Fort Assiniboine, Mont.; C, D and F, Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.; G and H, Fort Apache, Ariz.; E, Boise Barracks, Idaho.

4th Cav.—Headquarters and A, B, C and D, Fort Riley, Kas.; E, F, G and H, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; I, K, L and M, Jefferson Barracks, Mo. The first and second squadrons of the 4th Cavalry will on Oct. 15 proceed to the Presidio, San Francisco, Cal., for station. The third squadron will proceed to Ord Barracks, Monterey, Cal., Oct. 15.

5th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, C, D and I, Fort Huachuca, Ariz.; F, Fort Duchesne, Utah; H and K, Fort Wingate, N.M.; L, Whipple Barracks, Ariz.; B, Fort Grant, Ariz.; E, G and M, Fort Apache, Ariz.

6th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Fort Meade, S. Dak.; I, K, L and M, Fort Keogh, Mont.

7th Cav.—Entire regiment, Chickamauga Park, Ga.

8th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops E, F, G and H, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; A, B, C and D, Fort Sill, Okla. T.; I, K, L and M, Fort Riley, Kas.

9th Cav.—Headquarters and E, F, G and H, Fort Walla Walla, Wash.; A, B, on temporary duty at Sequoia National Park, Cal.; C and D, on temporary duty at Yosemite National Park, Cal.; I, K, L and M, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal. Headquarters and first squadron will proceed to Fort Riley, Kas., Oct. 15. Troops E, F, G and H will on Oct. 15 proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for station, and I, K, L and M to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for station.

10th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Robinson, Neb.; E and F, Fort Washakie, Wyo.; G and H, Fort Mackenzie, Wyo.

11th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops E, F, G and H, Fort Des Moines, Iowa; A, B, C and D, Fort Riley, Kas.; I and K, Fort Sheridan, Ill., and L and M, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

12th Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.

13th Cav.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I.

14th Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.

15th Cav.—Headquarters and E, F, G and H, Fort Myer, Va.; A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.

### ARTILLERY CORPS.

#### FIELD ARTILLERY.

- | Battery and Station.        | Battery and Station.        |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1st. Presidio, S.F., Cal.   | 16th. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas. |
| 2d. Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.   | 17th. Manila, P.I.          |
| 3d. Ft. Myer, Va.           | 18th. Manila, P.I.          |
| 4th. Ft. Myer, Va.          | 19th. Ft. Riley, Kas.       |
| 5th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.   | 20th. Ft. Riley, Kas.       |
| 6th. Ft. Riley, Kas.        | 21st. Ft. Sheridan, Ill.    |
| 7th. Ft. Riley, Kas.        | 22d. Ft. Douglas, Utah.     |
| 8th. Vancouver Bks., Wash.  | 23d. Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.   |
| 9th. Manila, P.I.           | 24th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.  |
| 10th. Ft. Snelling, Minn.   | 25th. Ft. Riley, Kas.       |
| 11th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.    | 26th. Vancouver Bks. Wash.  |
| 12th. Ft. Douglas, Utah.    | 27th. Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.  |
| 13th. Ft. Russell, Wyo.     | 28th. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas. |
| 14th. Ft. Sheridan, Ill.    | 29th. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas. |
| 15th. Ft. Sam Houston, Tex. | 30th. Ft. Snelling, Minn.   |

#### COAST ARTILLERY.

- | Company and Station.           | Company and Station.                        |
|--------------------------------|---|
| 1st. Ft. DeSoto, Fla.          | 35th. Ft. Monroe, Va.                       |
| 2d. Ft. Wright, F.I., N.Y.     | 36th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.                    |
| 3d. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.         | 37th. Ft. Washington, Md.                   |
| 4th. Jackson Bks., La.         | 38th. San Francisco, Cal.                   |
| 5th. Ft. Stevens, T.I., Ga.    | 39th. Ft. McHenry, Md.                      |
| 6th. Ft. Monroe, Va.           | 40th. Ft. Howard, Md.                       |
| 7th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.       | 41st. Ft. Monroe, Va.                       |
| 8th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.          | 42d. Ft. Mott, N.J.                         |
| 9th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.       | 43d. Ft. Terry, N.Y.                        |
| 10th. San Francisco, Cal.      | 44th. Ft. Washington, Md.                   |
| 11th. Key West Bks., Fla.      | 45th. Ft. DuPont, Del.                      |
| 12th. Ft. Wright, N.Y.         | 46th. Ft. Strong, Mass.                     |
| 13th. Ft. Monroe, Va.          | 47th. Ft. Hunt, Va.                         |
| 14th. Ft. Stevens, T.I., Ga.   | 48th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.                     |
| 15th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.      | 49th. Ft. Williams, Me.                     |
| 16th. Ft. Fremont, S.C.        | 50th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.                   |
| 17th. Ft. Washington, Md.      | 51st. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.                    |
| 18th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y.       | 52d. Ft. Rodman, Mass.                      |
| 19th. Ft. Caswell, N.C.        | 53d. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.                    |
| 20th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.      | 54th. (Torpedo Depot Co.), Ft. Totten, N.Y. |
| 21st. Ft. McHenry, Md.         | 55th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.                     |
| 22d. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.       | 56th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.                   |
| 23d. Ft. McKinley, Me.         | 57th. (Torpedo Co.), Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.    |
| 24th. Ft. McKinley, Me.        | 58th. (Torpedo Co.), Ft. Monroe, Va.        |
| 25th. Ft. Miley, Cal.          | 59th. Ft. Andrews, Boston, Mass.            |
| 26th. Ft. Flagler, P.S., Wash. | 60th. (Torpedo Co.), Presidio, Cal.         |
| 27th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.     | 61st. Ft. Baker, Cal.                       |
| 28th. Honolulu, H.I.           | 62d. Ft. Worden, Wash.                      |
| 29th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.     | 63d. Ft. Casey, Wash.                       |
| 30th. Ft. Worden, Wash.        |   |
| 31st. Ft. Caswell, N.C.        |   |
| 32d. Ft. Baker, Cal.           |   |
| 33d. Fort Columbia, Wash.      |   |
| 34th. Ft. Stevens, Ore.        |   |

- |                            |   |
|----------------------------|---|
| 64th. Ft. Miley, Cal.      | 97th. Ft. Adams, R.I.                       |
| 65th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. | 98th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.                    |
| 66th. Presidio, S.F.       | 99th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.                      |
| 67th. Presidio, S.F.       | 100th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.                      |
| 68th. Ft. Baker, Cal.      | 101st. Ft. Totten, N.Y.                     |
| 69th. Ft. Monroe, Va.      | 102d. Ft. Caswell, N.C.                     |
| 70th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. | 103d. Ft. Howard, Md.                       |
| 71st. Ft. Casey, Wash.     | 104th. Ft. Washington, Md.                  |
| 72d. Ft. Greble, R.I.      | 105th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.                 |
| 73d. Ft. Monroe, Va.       | 106th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.                   |
| 74th. Ft. Williams, Me.    | 107th. Ft. Preble, Me.                      |
| 75th. Ft. Preble, Me.      | 108th. Fort Casey, Wash.                    |
| 76th. Ft. Banks, Mass.     | 109th. Ft. Greble, R.I.                     |
| 77th. Ft. Warren, Mass.    | 110th. Ft. Adams, R.I.                      |
| 78th. Ft. Adams, R.I.      | 111th. Ft. Dade, Fla.                       |
| 79th. Ft. Adams, R.I.      | 112th. Ft. DuPont, Del.                     |
| 80th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y.   | 113th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.                    |
| 81st. Ft. Slocum, N.Y.     | 114th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.                     |
| 82d. Ft. Totten, N.Y.      | 115th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.                  |
| 83d. Ft. Reverse, Mass.    | 116th. Ft. Scroven, Ga.                     |
| 84th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.   | 117th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.                   |
| 85th. Fort Casey, Wash.    | 118th. Ft. Monroe, Va.                      |
| 86th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.  | 119th. World's Fair Station, St. Louis, Mo. |
| 87th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.     | 120th. (Torpedo Co.), Ft. Strong, Mass.     |
| 88th. Ft. Mansfield, R.I.  | 121st. Key West Bks., Fla.                  |
| 89th. Ft. Banks, Mass.     | 122d. Key West, Fla.                        |
| 90th. Ft. McHenry, Md.     | 123d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.                    |
| 91st. Jackson Bks., Md.    | 124th. Ft. Constitution, N.H.               |
| 92d. Honolulu, H.I.        | 125th. Ft. Trumbull, Conn.                  |
| 93d. Ft. Stevens, Ore.     | 126th. Ft. Worden, Wash.                    |
| 94th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.   |   |
| 95th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.    |   |
| 96th. Ft. Warren, Mass.    |   |

### INFANTRY.

- 1st Inf.—Headquarters and E, F, G and H, Fort Wayne, Mich.; A, B, C, D, Fort Brady, Mich.; I, K, L and M, Fort Porter, N.Y.
- 2d Inf.—Entire regiment at Fort Logan, Colo.
- 3d Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, Fort W. H. Seward, Alaska; D, Fort Davis, Alaska; E and F, Fort Liscum, Alaska; G and H, Fort Egbert, Alaska; I and K, Fort Gibbon, Alaska; L and M, Fort St. Michael, Alaska.
- 4th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
- 5th Inf.—Entire regiment at Plattsburg, N.Y.
- 6th Inf.—Entire regiment Fort Leavenworth, Kas.
- 7th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
- 8th Inf.—Headquarters and E, F, G and H, Fort Jay, N.Y.; A, B, C, D, I and M, ordered from Alaska to Madison Barracks, N.Y.; K and L, Fort Niagara, N.Y.
- 9th Inf.—Headquarters and Companies E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Madison Barracks, Sacket Harbor, N.Y.; Co. B, Pekin, China; A and D, Fort Niagara, Youngstown, N.Y.; C, Allegheny Arsenal, Pa. Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, when relieved by companies of 8th Infantry, will proceed to Fort Thomas, Ky.
- 10th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C and D, Fort Lawton, Wash.; E, F, G and H, Fort Wright, Wash.; I, K, L and M, Infantry Cantonment, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal. Companies I, K, L and M will proceed to Fort Walla Walla, Wash., for station on Oct. 15.
- 11th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Fort Russell, Wyo.; I and M, Fort Mackenzie, Wyo.; L, Fort Washakie, Wyo.; K, Fort Niobrara, Neb.
- 12th Inf.—Address Manila, P.I.
- 13th Inf.—Headquarters, A, B, D, K and L, Fort McDowell, Cal.; C and M, Fort Mason, Cal.; Company I, Fort Liscum, Alaska; Companies E, F, G and H, Alcatraz Island, Cal. (Company I will be relieved from duty in Alaska in July, 1904, and report to commanding general, Department of California).
- 14th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
- 15th Inf.—Address entire regiment Monterey, Cal.
- 16th Inf.—Headquarters and Companies E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Fort McPherson, Ga.; Companies A, B, C and D, Fort Slocum, N.Y.
- 17th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
- 18th Inf.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I.
- 19th Inf.—Entire regiment, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.
- 20th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
- 21st Inf.—Headquarters A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Fort Snelling, Minn.; I and M, Fort Lincoln, North Dakota; K and L, Fort Keogh, Mont.
- 22d Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
- 23d Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
- 24th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C and D, Fort Harrison, Mont.; E, F, G and H, Fort Assiniboine, Mont.; I, K, L and M, Fort Missoula, Mont.
- 25th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Niobrara, Neb.; E, F, G and H, Fort Reno, Okla.
- 26th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C and D, Fort Sam Houston, Texas; E, F and H, Fort McIntosh, Texas; I, K, L, Fort Brown, Texas; G and M, Fort Ringgold, Texas.
- 27th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. C, D, E, F, G and H, Fort Sheridan, Ill.; A and B, Fort Thomas, Ky.; I, K, L and M, at Columbus Barracks, Ohio.
- 28th Inf.—Infantry Cantonment, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.
- 29th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, and L, at Fort Douglas, Utah; Cos. A, B, C and D, Fort Bliss, Texas; Co. I, at Whipple Barracks, Arizona Territory; Cos. K and M, at Fort Duchesne, Utah.
- 30th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Crook, Neb.; E and F, Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark.; G and H, Fort Reno, O.T.
- Porto Rico Provisional Regt.—Headquarters and A, B, C and D, San Juan; E, F, G and H, Henry Barracks, Cayey.

All mail for troops in the Philippines should be addressed Manila, P.I.

### BANDS.

Engineer band, Washington Barracks, D.C.; Military Academy Band, West Point, N.Y. Artillery Corps Bands—1st, Fort Moultrie, S.C.; 2, Fort Williams, Me.; 3, Presidio, Cal.; 4th, Fort Monroe, Va.; 5th, Fort Hamilton, N.Y.; 6th, Fort Flagler, Wash.; 7th, Fort Adams, R.I.; 8th, Fort Barrancas, Fla.; 9th, Key West, Fla., ordered to Key West, Fla., July 1; 10th, Fort Banks, Mass.

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### SECRETARY TAFT INITIATED.

Secretary of War Taft paid a brief visit to New Haven on June 27, but before he escaped from the festivities incidental to the opening of commencement week at Yale he had to "ride the goat," a despatch to the New York Evening Sun says. "In an unwary moment he had accepted an invitation to join the Book and Gavel So-

the former Governor of the Philippines that made them roar with laughter. "Secretary Taft then retired to his hotel and changed his clothes, which were dripping with perspiration, after which he took a train for Boston. 'No more college initiations for me this week,' were his parting words. Secretary Taft secured his invitation to join Book and Gavel through Salvador Zagagossa, a cousin of Aguinaldo, who is a Yale Law School stu-

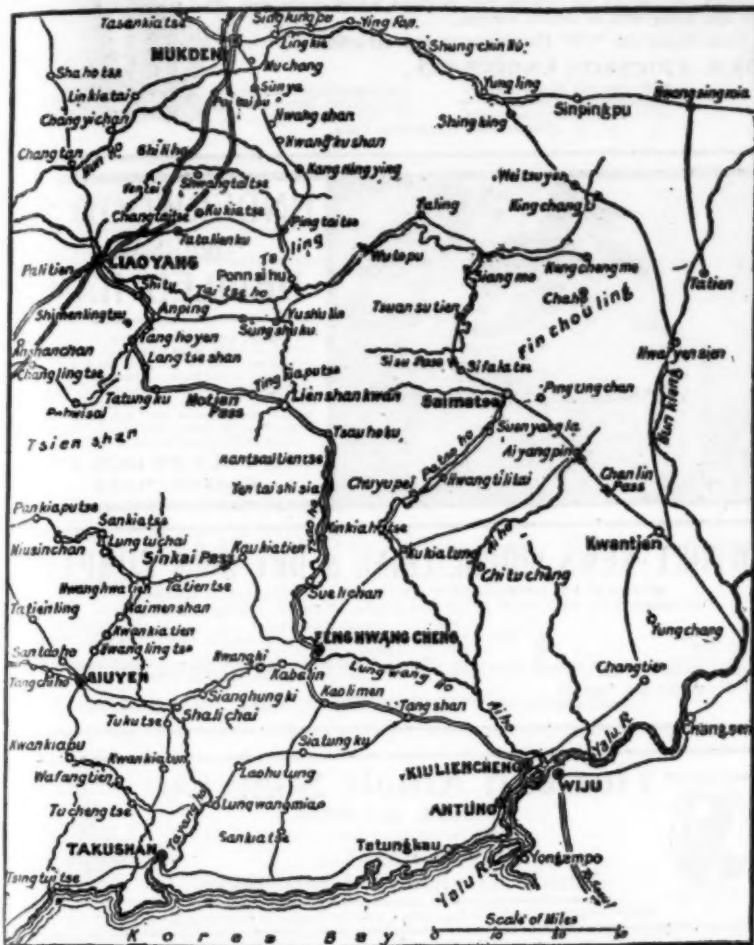
the contents of each tin to be served hot without a fire. This boon is secured by having the ordinary tins filled with food "jacketed" in patent tins. The patent tin contains water, together with a chemical mixture, by means of which the water can be raised to boiling point in ten minutes or a quarter of an hour. All that it is necessary to do when it is desired to heat the food is to puncture the top of the patent tin, the chemical mixture being thereby forced into the water, which soon begins to boil.—London Truth.

The United States Marine Corps have placed an additional order with the Ideal Manufacturing Company of New Haven, Conn., for another quantity of complete outfits with which to equip the various Marine Corps stations, each set consisting of an Ideal Loading Press with appurtenances, Universal Powder Measure No. 5, Armory Mould Bullet Lubricator and Sizer, lubrication, etc., all of which are to be used in reloading the 30-40 Krag service shell with the Ideal bullet No. 308245 and a charge of three grains of Lafin and Rand's "Bulls-Eye" powder. Reloaded ammunition of this description is said to be extremely accurate and very cheap, showing a great saving over the cost of new cartridges, which enables the militia of the various States as well as Uncle Sam, for all ranges up to and in under 500 yards to shoot a great deal more for practice at a very much less cost.

The new White Star Line steamer Baltic, which is due in New York on her maiden trip from Liverpool July 7, is the largest steamer ever launched, surpassing even the Cedric and the Celtic of the same line in size and tonnage. She is 726 feet in length, 26 feet longer than the two steamers just mentioned, and has a cargo capacity of 28,000 tons and a total displacement of 40,000 tons. She can carry 3,000 passengers besides a crew of 350. Her speed is about 17 knots and she is thus designed to meet the requirements of passengers who desire comfort rather than great speed. The Baltic is from the Harlan and Wolff yards, Belfast, and will be commanded by Lieut. E. J. Smith, R.N. R., who has heretofore commanded the Majestic.

The Anson Mills Woven Cartridge Belt Company of Worcester, Mass., have issued an attractive pamphlet giving descriptions in English, French, German and Spanish of the belts, bandoliers, rifle-slings, etc., which they manufacture. There are numerous half-tone illustrations showing the new belt and suspenders recently adopted by the United States Army.

The Naval Academy has recently purchased of the Crocker-Wheeler Company of Amper, N.J., two 250-kilowatt Crocker-Wheeler generators for a two-unit three-wire lighting system.



THEATRE OF MILITARY OPERATIONS IN MANCHURIA.

ciety of the Yale Law School, and when he arrived he said that although he weighed considerably more than 300 pounds, he was ready for initiation. He left the Yale functions and retired to the society room where he was closeted in a room surrounded by about fifteen minutes. After his trip through the ritual of the Book and Gavel mysteries had been completed, the society drew a speech from

dent, and who joined Book and Gavel a month ago. Book and Gavel was founded in 1890 and has 200 members."

### HOT MEAL WITHOUT A FIRE.

Readers of the war news will have noticed one or two references to the fact that tinned meats for the Russian troops are prepared by a process which enables

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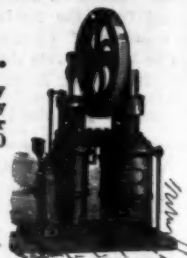
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